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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

WESTERN STATES.—No. II.

MR. EDITOR—In my first letter, I gave you a description of the internal communications, by means of rivers, canals, and railroads, in that part of the great western valley which is watered by the Ohio and its tributaries. The extent of country which possesses, or which soon will possess, all these advantages, is immense; but the Ohio with its tributaries is only one grand artery connected with its veins in our physical system. The Mississippi and its navigable rivers stretch far to the north, and water an immense country; and farther still, the Missouri winds along at the foot of the Rocky mountains.

Now, who can look at this single feature of this western country, and not feel impressed with the idea, that God has designed it for the residence of a great and populous nation? Our conviction of this truth is deepened, upon considering the natural productions and internal resources of the country, and their location in different portions of the country, between which there will always exist a necessity to interchange commodities, and thus afford a profitable employment at home for a great many hands. About the head waters of the Ohio, are to be found vast quantities of pine timber. There is very little in the regions farther south; and they must be supplied from the forests on the Alleghany. In the mountains that border on the river, and the regions to a great extent about Pittsburgh, are inexhaustable quantities of coal and iron ore. Salt, also, is made in various places upon the navigable waters. Coal and salt are of such easy access, that scarcely any transportation is necessary to the boat upon the river; and coal supplies the inhabitants in towns near the river, with fuel as cheap as wood at seventy-five cents per cord. The soil and climate in the northern part of this immense valley, are admirably adapted to the raising of grain, cattle, &c.; while the great staples of the south are cotton and sugar. In the north and west, also, are all the materials and workmen which are necessary for the manufacture of a great variety of those articles which are wanted at the south. Hence there must exist an internal trade between the western farmer and manufacturer, and the southern planter and merchant; and this must necessarily increase with the growth of the country, and the multiplication of its products and resources. The south want the grain, flour, cattle, horses, poultry, steam-boats, and machinery for sugar and cotton mills, of the west; and our vessels will carry off vast quantities of these articles to foreign markets; while the north and west will always want the sugar, cotton, and foreign merchandise, in the markets of the south.

Now, we ask, why has divine Providence formed this country with all these natural advantages? Why located her inexhaustible stores of timber and salt and coal and iron, about the head waters of these great navigable rivers? Why has he given exhaustless fertility to the soil, and made it not only possible, but an easy thing for the inhabitants, in almost every part of the valley, to make a profitable exchange of the products of their labour, and to have the productions of almost every climate brought to their own doors? unless He has designed this country to be the seat of a vast empire, the inhabitants of which shall give laws and character to our nation? From this single view of the subject, this country presents strong claims to the benevolent regard and religious efforts of every true patriot and philanthropist.—Now is the time, also, when these efforts should be made. The character of the people is now forming. It is not yet fixed; and it can as easily be formed to the noblest model as in any place whatever. The country is now filled with an enterprising people. They are eager in the pursuit of wealth.—They are in many places grossly immoral; but their opposition to religion is not of that enlightened and fiend-like character, which is exhibited at the east. The simple exhibition of gospel truth, in an affectionate and zealous manner, is all that is necessary to overcome it, so far as means are concerned; and revivals of religion are as easily promoted here, as in the most highly favoured places in the middle or eastern states. The people are naturally kind, hospitable and benevolent; and when their character has been formed after the model of the gospel, will do as much for the spread of the gospel as others. But they will not become Christians, without the preaching of the gospel, and many self-denying efforts among ministers and laymen. Their prejudices must be overcome, and their minds must be enlightened; and this, if done before the present generation passes off the stage of action, must be done by those who have been reared in the schools and churches of more highly favoured and older places. Massachusetts has awaked to this subject, and is sending her sons and daughters to Illinois. This is in character. The sons of the Puritans are a favoured race. God has given them enlarged views, and an expansive benevolence. It was natural that the example of Mills, and Hall, and Newell, who planned and executed such schemes for the conversion of the heathen, should awaken a spirit among their brethren, to make corresponding efforts in behalf of our own countrymen. And would that New-York, now so highly favoured with revivals, and accessions to her churches from among the youth of talents and property, would do as much for Indiana. The fields are as white for the harvest here, as in our sister state; and in proportion to her population, she is more destitute of religious and literary privileges. Pious and well qualified teachers for common schools, or mechanics who could support themselves by their labours during the week, and upon the Sabbath communicate religious instruction to the children and youth, might do incalculable good. Every missionary that comes out to this country, ought to be attended by several persons of this character, who would assist him in the moral cultivation of his field of labour, and hold up his hands by their prayers and support. And why should not laymen hear this call of the great Head of the Church? Are ministers alone to make sacrifices of time and talent? Ought not others, also, to give up the world, and labour for the conversion of sinners? If not, why is the only motive that induces pious laymen to remove into places destitute of religious privileges, that of pecuniary interest? Methinks, if they felt like Paul, *a continued heaviness and sorrow of heart, and a willingness even to be accursed from Christ*, for the salvation of their countrymen, they would not stay to calculate whether they would make more money, or enjoy more ease and worldly happiness, or be less exposed to the attacks of a fever, if they should stay where they are, or remove to some field of labour, where their usefulness, as members of the church, might be increased ten or a hundred fold. But it is a fact, that the pecuniary considerations this country presents to enterprising mechanics and farmers, are such as might induce many of them to remove here, if they could be presented to their minds; and teachers of common schools might in many places support themselves and families by their employment.—And in regard to the health of this country, it is as good as is enjoyed in many parts of New-York. I never enjoyed better health in New-England or New-York, than I have since I have been living on the bank of the Ohio river, for three years past; and I firmly believe a temperate man has as fair a prospect of good health in this state, as in New-York. I should think the ravages of the consumption there, more to be dreaded than the bilious fevers of the west.

These are some of the considerations I would urge upon the readers of your paper, Mr. Editor, to induce any who are able and willing to aid in building up the kingdom of heaven in this western country, to share with us the luxury of doing good in this rising state. At a future time, I will endeavour to communicate some further views on this subject. Your's, W.

For the Western Recorder.

EXTRACTS FROM PAYSON.—No. III.

The degree of worldly company and conversation which Christians may indulge in with propriety, has long been a matter of great doubt. Young converts, especially, are often harrassed with fears on this subject. On the one hand, they do not wish to betray their Master, and bring reproach on his cause by unholy conduct. On the other, they desire to avoid giving unnecessary offence, by a reserved and austere demeanour. Many are young. The command has been obeyed—"Remember now thy Creator, in the days of thy youth." They have left their companions in folly's ways—pursuing the phantoms of pleasure, climbing the steeps of science, or treading the road to wealth or fame. Their domestic relations or business bring the unconverted in daily contact with them. They witness their worldliness, behold their indifference, and even hear their reproaches. Now, what course of conduct shall they pursue? Shall they wholly refuse conversation, or else only speak to them on religion, the most unwelcome topic to the impenitent heart? Shall they scrupulously avoid every allusion to the common occurrences of the day?

The writer well remembers his reflections on this topic in the days of his first love.—He, a thoughtless youth of fourteen, was taken from a family of nine, seven of whom, including all his brothers and sisters and his father, were impenitent. He was greatly opposed. The warm affection of a tender father was exchanged for hatred. His brothers and sisters no longer made him a partaker of their joys. He was "in a straight betwixt two," being utterly at a loss what to do. The love of the Saviour glowed in his heart. To renounce him he could not. Nor was he troubled on this point. His difficulty was to decide whether he ought to gratify his friends, by participating in their carnal delights; and if so, to what extent. He never was satisfied until he came to the resolution, "to touch not, taste not, handle not."

Are any of my young christian readers troubled with the same difficulties? I refer them to Dr. Payson's sentiments, given below, as more valuable and worthy of their attention than any thing which I can say.

Y. V. A.

"Can a man walk on pitch, and his feet not be defiled? Can a man take coals of fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?" If he can, he may then mix freely with the world, and not be contaminated.—But I am not the one who can do it. I cannot think it proper or expedient for a Christian to go into any company, unless necessity calls; where he may, perhaps, hear the name he loves and reverences blasphemed, or at least profaned; where that book which he esteems the word of God, will, if mentioned, be alluded to only to waken laughter or "adorn a tale;" where the laws of good breeding are almost the only laws which may not be broken with impunity; and where every thing he hears or sees has a strong tendency to extinguish the flame of devotion, and entirely banish seriousness. I speak only for myself. Others may experience no bad effects; but, for myself, when I go into company, if it is pleasant and agreeable, it has a tendency to fix my thoughts on earth, from which it is my duty and my desire to turn them; to give me a distaste for serious duties, especially prayer and meditation, and to render me desirous of the applause and approbation of those with whom I associate. I cannot avoid feeling some desire for its friendship; and this friendship, the Apostle assures us, and my own experience feelingly convinces me, is enmity with God."

At a later date, writing to a friend, he says—"I have at length obtained satisfaction respecting my doubts about society; not, however, till I was brought to give it up. After I had done so, it appeared so plain and proper, that I wondered how a doubt could ever have arisen on the subject. Now I shall hardly see a person in a week, except our own family; and I have no doubt of being much happier for it. Two or three plain rules I find of wonderful service in deciding all difficult cases. One is, to do nothing, of which I doubt in any degree the lawfulness: The second, to consider every thing unlawful, which indisposes me for prayer, and interrupts communion with God: The third is, never to go into any company, business, or situation, in which I cannot canscientiously ask and expect the divine presence. By the help of these three rules, I settle all my doubts in a trice, and find that many things I have hitherto indulged in, are, if not utterly unlawful, at least inexpedient; and I can renounce them without many sighs."

For the Western Recorder.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MELISSA THOMPSON was the wife of John Thompson, and the daughter of Jared and Patience Moss, all of Augusta, state of New-York. She was born in Cheshire, Connecticut. In her childhood she removed with her parents to Augusta. She was the child of a believing mother, who duly appreciated the blessings of God's everlasting covenant. Melissa was endowed by nature with excellent qualities of mind. It was her privilege to enjoy in a good degree the means of improvement. She had a mind of no ordinary cast. Its qualities were of the most commanding and useful kind, rather than of the brilliant and imaginative. Her perception, not quick, was clear and correct. In her decisions she was slow, but almost invariably safe. In every thing she acted for herself, from fixed principles, and always had a reason for the course she adopted. For correctness of judgment, for decision and independence in action, she excelled. She was rather thoughtful and contemplative, than otherwise. In her intercourse with others, usually cheerful; engaging in conversation, and easily accessible to all. Lovely in her temper, affable in her deportment, and warm and constant in her attachments, to know her was to love her. *She rarely made an enemy, or lost a friend.* Through the instructions and prayers of a godly mother, attended by the blessing of God, she early became the subject of serious and divine impressions. It was not, however, until her 17th year, that truth made a lasting impression upon her heart. She publicly embraced the hope of the gospel while at school in Litchfield, Connecticut, in the winter of 1815–16. From this time she gave evidence of a change in her affections. She remained in bondage through fear, and did not gain to herself satisfactory evidence of her adoption into the family of God until some subsequent period; when she made a public profession of her faith. She came to this duty not without many trials. The doctrine of the trinity, the sovereignty of God, and infant baptism, for a season perplexed her mind; but she at length embraced them *all*, as essential truths of the gospel. Some things in relation to the two former, she concluded, were the secret things that belonged only to God; while the latter was *plainly revealed*, and belonged *to her and to her children*. Of this she remarked in her relation to the church—"The ordinance of baptism has tried my mind; but at present I am divested of every doubt respecting infant baptism. I find that they which be of faith, are blessed with faithful Abraham. Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law; being made a curse for us, that the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ." Having entered into covenant with God, she diligently performed the duties contained in that covenant. She was not often favoured with those enrapturing views of Christ and his love, which some enjoy. If any grace in her christian character shown above another, it was *humility*. This gave her a large place in the affections of all the good. Her adorning was not the putting on of apparel and costly array. Her very external showed the humility of her heart. She was a woman of *great faith*. Her filial love and obedience, and her deep sense of unworthiness, prepared her for the exercise of strong confidence in God. In the day of Zion's deepest distress, her heart was fixed, trusting in the Lord. It may truly be said, that she was *one* of the *few* in Augusta, who *always* sighed for the affliction of Joseph, and prayed for a reviving hour. The light of her example did not dazzle with its brightness for a moment, and then die away. It burned with a pure and steady flame, and carried the conviction home to every heart, that it was kindled at the altar of God. And one could not be in her presence, and listen to her devout conversation, and her fervent prayer, and not feel that she breathed in an atmosphere like that of heaven. In her addresses to the throne of grace, if any name of the Deity was more precious than another, it was that of *Father*. For several years she kept a journal. It contains forty-four pages in the form of letter paper, and records many things deeply interesting and highly valuable, and by her intimate friends and associates cannot be read without the liveliest emotions. *Decision*, her native excellence, was more fully illustrated in her christian character. She rarely shrunk from responsibility; and when called to act on any question that involved the interests of religion, her anxious solicitude was to know the right; and her obedient heart was ready to follow where the Lord should lead. Long was she agitated with the question, shall I go and teach the untutored heathen tribes, or shall I stay in the bosom of my friends, and labour in an humbler sphere? She thirsted, yea, even panted for the joys and scenes of a missionary life, a station which she was eminently qualified to fill. But God had appointed her another field of labour, upon which she entered with apparent cheerfulness. She loved all in whom she saw the image of Christ; but the faithful in the church were her bosom friends. Long will her virtues live in the remembrance of a few females, who with her so often sought the house of prayer, and mingled their sighs and tears before their Father's throne. She loved *faithful* ministers. She could discern and appreciate their excellences, pity their frailties, and forgive their faults. She was invariably the faithful minister's best friend.—She entered deeply into his feelings. She loved and guarded his reputation, as she loved the life of souls for whom he watched. She sustained him in the hour of trial, amid hosts of enemies. God, in his good providence, made her the mother of two lovely children, a daughter and a son. She embraced the earliest opportunity to give them up to God in baptism; and never shall I forget the unshaken confidence she manifested, when she brought her little son to the altar, and said, "Pray that God will take him, and spare his life, and make him a good minister." She was an *active Christian*. She was accustomed to go daily to teach poor families to read the word of God; and she lived to see some members of these families make profession of their faith in Christ, who, without such instruction, might have died ignorant of the word of life. She took a lively interest in every benevolent effort, and was prompt and diligent in every good word and work. She was a woman of *much prayer*. She was one of those who set apart a *particular* time, to pray for a *particular* object; and for this object her soul was burdened. Her prayers were not confined to her own field of observation. She was one of four, that established the first female prayer-meeting in the female school at Clinton, in 1823, which resulted in a precious revival in that school. She was one of three that made unceasing prayer, until they obtained the promise for a revival of religion in Hamilton college, which took place in 1825. She was one that went alone to the house of a female friend, at the hour of nine in the evening, for a year, at a time of general stupidity, to pray for a revival of God's work. She was one that sighed, and wept, and prayed around a sister's dying bed, until hope dawned upon her soul, and she longed to depart and be with Christ. She was one that prayed four years for a brother, youthful and bouyant, and in the beaten path to ruin; and she died not until she had some reason to believe that he had embraced the hope of the gospel. It is believed she knew something of that strong desire, that sometimes goes out after God in groanings that cannot be uttered; that agony of prayer, that sometimes takes possession of the soul, when it is wrapped above itself, and lost in God, known only to those who have felt its heavenly influences and its holy raptures. In the spring of 1829, her health began to decline. She began to feel that she must set her house in order, and prepare to die. This occasioned great searchings of heart. Her first object was to examine the grounds of her hope; and so jealous was she of herself, that the examination drove her to the very borders of despair. After a long and painful conflict, her steady faith cleared away the dark cloud. Christ her sun appeared; she renewed her spiritual strength; and from that time she increased in faith and hope, until both were swallowed up in vision.

Some of her exercises in prospect of death, are all that remain; and the scene can never be adequately described. I can only give the reader some of the leading features in these exercises. Her mind seemed oppressed with the apparent stupidity and blindness of ministers of the gospel. She frequently said with much emphasis, "Oh, that all the ministers were here. Tell them they have hardly begun to do their duty to the church, or to tell sinners how dark the way is to hell; and oh, what a dark unfathomable deep! When will ministers and the church begin to pray, and see things as they are? Tell all the ministers to tell all the churches, that there must be great agony in the church, before that great day will come. Tell all the churches to be prepared for the great battle. The church will triumph; but there must be a mighty conflict first. Let all Christians pray for the ministers of Christ. You must pray for the minister. He has such a work to do as you have not thought of." To her own minister she said, in much faithfulness and christian affection—"Mr. H——, you *might be* a polished shaft; and there is no doubt that God would use you as a polished shaft, if you would only *be a polished shaft*. Oh, that all the church were here. I fear many of them will never see the kingdom of God. O Lord, lead all the church to close self-examination." This she often repeated. "Oh, it needs so much labour and prayer to bring up the church to duty. O Lord, pour out thy Spirit upon the church. I have prayed that if I could not do any thing in my life, I might in my death. Lord bless it to the church. If they have not the Spirit, don't let them wait for it in stupidity, till the mighty hand of God is laid upon them." Her soul was burdened for sinners, yet out of Christ. Of a female youth, yet unconverted, she said, "Oh, that Christians would cling to that hopeless sinner, and *beg* of her to *promise* that she will be for God." Her anxiety for her brother, then impenitent, was extreme. Her brother must be sent for in the night, a distance of twelve miles. Arrangements being made to this effect—"Now, (said she), if you are all Christians, you can pray that God will keep me, till that brother comes." When he arrived, as I have since learned, she pressed him with dying earnestness, to pledge himself to give his heart to God, and become a minister of Christ; and said *she could not die unless he would promise*." Of her little son she said, "I have perfect confidence for that child, that he will be early taught of God; and I hope he will be a minister. I have not so much confidence for that little girl. Lord, strengthen my faith for that child." The next day she expressed the same confidence for her daughter as for her son. She spake many good words to her relatives and friends, adapted to their circumstances and character. She begged of her husband, that he would be the first that should come out and be a decided Christian, to *see things as they are*, and to live for eternity. She gave some valuable presents to her friends; gave directions respecting her children, and made other arrangements preparatory to her departure. In view of what she experienced in this trying hour, she exclaimed, "Who would have thought that God would do so much for one of the *vilest*? Oh, my friends, this is not a delusion. If it is, then you are all deluded, and there is no truth in the bible. But it is not what we thought death to be, because we have limited the Holy One of Israel.—You cannot tell what views I have of things. The path grows brighter and brighter. It will soon be perfect day. You can have no idea what confidence. Brother S. tell sister E. how easy it is to die. I want you all to praise the Lord, that he makes death so easy. The minister could not be supported, without much prayer, to tell the church what I see of the glory of God, and the light that is at the right hand of the throne."

She continued in this frame for several hours; and for two days friends watched around, expecting her dissolution. On the third day, contrary to the expectations of all, she revived, seemed to come back to life, and continued a number of months on the shores of time, in a feeble state of body and mind. Her mind appeared to have lost its wonted energy; and the things of this world no more had charms for her. She appeared like an inhabitant of another world. She had been so near the celestial city, that the things of earth had lost their hold upon her affections. She continued steadfast in faith unto the end; and when called to depart, with lips quivering in death, she sang *victory, victory, victory! Oh, how expressive!* H.

CONVERSION OF A BLIND MAN:

OR, THE POWER OF THE SCRIPTURES.

"The following paper," says the editor of the Philadelphian, "was put into my hand by Mrs. Snowden at least ten years ago, with permission to make it public after her decease. The Mr. G—— I——, of whose remarkable conversion she wrote, is still living; and has ever since the change took place, which is here described, evinced the power of godliness by his holy conduct. He is a sound divine, and a devoted Christian, who calmly waits in natural darkness, but in spiritual light, for the redemption of the just."

Rev. and Dear Sir—I shall now endeavour to fulfil the promise made to you, some time ago, by giving such information as is within my recollection, respecting the case of Mr. G—— I——.

That gentleman is a native of Philadelphia, has received a classical education, and with it every indulgence that a father's partiality could bestow. Brought up in the gay world, it is to be feared there was little attention paid to his immortal interests.

After spending the time necessary to acquire a knowledge of the mercantile business, he left this city for the West-Indies; was there successful in business, and being in circumstances to gratify his inclinations, visited England, and in London throwing off every restraint, indulged himself in all the amusements and levities of that gay metropolis.

Returning to America, he entered into business in the state of Virginia. There he resided some time, when it pleased the Lord to deprive him of his sight; an affliction looked upon by him at that time as insupportable; for he saw not the hand whence it came; but after he was made sensible that he was as a brand snatched from the burning, I have heard him often bless the chastisement as the chastisement of a father.

Mr. I—— had weak eyes from a child, but his blindness came on him suddenly.—Finding no relief from the physicians where he resided, he left Virginia for Philadelphia, and upon the application of his friends, he and his servant were received into my house as boarders. I found him a man of strong passions, impatient under sufferings, not willing to submit to restraint of any kind.

When the physicians of the city were consulted, they gave his friends no hopes of his recovering his eye sight. Him they soothed with the promise of a further consideration of his case.

A few weeks after his coming to my house, a gentleman much celebrated as an oculist, arrived in the city. Mr. I—— applied to him; he did not tell him that his was an incurable case, but that he would see him again. He bore this very patiently, observing to me that life had become an intolerable burden; but that this was a consolation, that he had it in his power at any time to lay it down. It was but to increase the quantity of opium, (he was in the habit of taking opium), and all his sufferings would be ended. He would see the doctor once more, and if he found there was no hopes of the recovery of his sight, he would certainly put his purpose into execution.

I remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his behaviour, alledging that he had no more right to take away his own life than he had the life of his neighbour; and asked him if he had considered the consequences of rushing uncalled into the presence of his Maker. He said he had considered it well; and advocated his opinions on this principle, that he was by a merciful God placed on this earth, to enjoy the good things of this life, as far as it was in his power honestly to obtain them; that the duties required of him, were to be as useful to his friends in particular, and society at large, as his circumstances would admit of; that by losing his sight he should no longer enjoy any happiness here; would become a burden to his friends, and could be of no use in the world. The purposes for which life was given him were now defeated, of course there could be no impropriety in laying it down.

I made some remarks on what he advanced as his sentiments, and to strengthen what I said, quoted some passages of scripture. He treated what I said in a very light manner; spoke of the bible as the work of man, contrived to keep the vulgar in ignorance; with many other observations common to men of deistical principles. I then enquired if he had ever read the bible. He frankly acknowledged that he had not since he left school. I then asked him if he had not read the works of those who were opposed to the scriptures. He allowed that he had read many works of that kind. If so, I observed, he must have formed his opinion of the book from its avowed enemies. Was this a fair way of proceeding? Was it just? I think you would not act thus uncandidly with the writings of authors whom you had heard spoken against.

This book, you acknowledge, you have not read since you were a boy. All that you know about it you have heard from the enemies of the christian religion. Taking these things into consideration, I hope, sir, you will not again speak against the bible, as it is a book you have never read since you were capable of forming a judgment of its contents. He apologised for what he had said, in a very handsome manner; acknowledged that he was wrong in speaking as he had; and expressed a wish to have it read to him.

This I declined; and gave my reasons for so doing, which were, that a man thus prejudiced, was not likely to profit by the reading of it. He would most probably cavil at, and perhaps ridicule many parts of it; in so doing he would wound my feelings, without benefitting himself; for I considered it the word of God; and my hopes of salvation rested on the truths contained in it. He then assured me on the word of a gentleman, if I would read it to him, that whatever his opinions might be on hearing it read, he would carefully avoid saying any thing that might have the least tendency to wound my feelings or give offence.

There was an earnestness in his manner of addressing me, which satisfied my mind that he was desirous of having it read to him, and the next day we fixed upon to begin the reading of it. I believe he waited impatiently for the hour appointed, for no sooner did it arrive than he sent for me. I observed to him before we began, that as in the new testament he would find the fulfilment of the promises of the Saviour, I would point those promises out as often as they occurred to me whilst reading the old testament, and which it would be necessary for him to take notice of as we proceeded. We began with the first chapter of Genesis. Before we had finished, he stopped me to express his admiration of the language; observing, it was sublime beyond any thing he had ever read. All attention while I was reading, he regretted very much when I was under the necessity of leaving off.

I believe it was on the second day of my reading to him that he cried out, "What a wretch am I, to have spoken against such a book! a book that I had never read so as to know any thing of its contents!"

I went on reading to him for a few days, according to the plan laid down, which was to read one hour every day, when the distress of his mind increased greatly.

I heard now no more of a second visit to the doctor; no complaint, no murmuring, on the account of loss of sight. He saw the hand of God in this dispensation of his Providence, and would often say, it was less,

far less than he deserved. I now called upon some of my religious friends to converse with him, and assist me in reading to him, as my family duties prevented my being with him as much as I could wish. About this time several religious works were occasionally read him; among which were Boston's Fourfold State, Newton's Works, and Hervey's Dialogues. The descriptive parts of the last mentioned work he would frequently request me to pass over. His desire to know the doctrines of free grace was so great, that he had not patience to attend to any thing, however elegant, where it had not a tendency to throw light upon a subject that lay nearest his heart. He now neglected no opportunity of hearing the word of God; attending sermons on Sabbaths, and weekly societies, as often as was in his power. His natural disposition, as might be expected, would sometimes get the better of the good resolutions he had formed, thus betraying him into a fretfulness that was troublesome to his friends, and the cause of much uneasiness to himself. Often on these occasions I have heard him lamenting over a sinful nature; accusing himself of ingratitude to that God, who had stopped him in his career of vice; and by depriving him of the light of day, had enlightened his mind, so as to enable him to receive the truths contained in his blessed word. I do not at present recollect how long he staid with me, but I think it was something less than a year. It was then thought advisable by his friends to place him in the country, and boarding was taken for him in the neighbourhood of Mr. T——, of A——. I am, sir, with great respect,

Your's, &c. ANN SNOWDEN.

From the Charleston Observer.

THE LATE JEREMIAH EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts arrived in this city on Tuesday the 3d of May, in one of the steam-boats from Savannah, and was cordially welcomed at the house of Rev. Dr. Palmer. He appeared very much exhausted, and retired immediately to rest. Medical attendance was soon procured; but nothing could be done in his case, except to mitigate the violence of his disease. On Wednesday night his rest was composed; but on Thursday his debility increased and became alarming; and on Friday, as there was no improvement, another physician was called in for consultation. That day had been set apart by the circular church, for fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of an approaching sacramental Sabbath. Immediately after morning service, at the request of Mr. E. several ministers met in his chamber, when, though exceedingly weak and prostrate, he addressed them, and remarked that he knew his case to be extremely critical; that he found it pleasant to be in the hands of God, who would do all things well; that he had no painful solicitude as to the result of his sickness, but thought it his duty to use every means for his recovery. He then requested an interest in their special and united prayers:—1st. That if consistent with God's will, he might recover. 2dly. That he might have a sweet sense of pardoned sin, and an unshaken confidence in the Saviour. 3dly. That if God should spare his life, he might be *wholly* and *entirely* the Lord's—consecrated to his service; and 4thly. That if it should please God to remove him by this sickness, he might be able to glorify him on a bed of languishing and pain, and that his precious cause might be promoted by his death. He then expressed a firm and abiding hope in the Lord Jesus, and seemed like a little child, sweetly reclining on the arm of its faithful protector. By this effort, he was so much exhausted, that, at his request, the ministers retired to a separate apartment for special prayer. An anodyne was administered, and he spent a comfortable night.

Saturday, there was no material change in his symptoms. Still, however, he was more feeble, and his pains returned with violence. Saturday evening, he remarked, "Tomorrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath. I may be in eternity before it arrives. My mind is so weak, I cannot pursue a train of thought, but I bless God it is tranquil. Not my will, but thine, O God, be done." To one who remarked, we hardly know how to spare you from the missionary cause; he said, "Don't mention it; the Lord knows best." After taking a little gruel, he said, I shall require but little more nourishment in this world. My work is almost done.—Jesus reigns. Blessed be he. I wish to lie as a penitent sinner at the foot of the cross." About nine o'clock he breathed out a short but comprehensive prayer in interrupted and broken petitions, making at its close, a full and entire surrender of body and soul into the Redeemer's hands, and said, "O, dear Saviour, if this is the last night I have to pray on earth, let my unworthy prayer be exchanged for praise in thy kingdom above. Amen, Amen." Speaking of his family he said, "I pity them; but God is a faithful God; he will take care of them. He will take care of them; that is enough." On being asked if he had any particular message to send them, he said, "Give them my love, my dying love. The Lord reigns." Anodyne was again administered, and his rest was composed.

In the morning his appearance was greatly changed, and during the day he was gradually sinking, yet he conversed considerable. To a young professor of religion who was in attendance, he said, "You have professed religion while young; so did I. I rejoice in it. All I have to say to you is, endeavour to aim at great attainments. The present age demands great things of Christians. Be not satisfied with being half a Christian. Be entirely consecrated to God's service. There are some things I could do, if Providence wills that I should get better, but I have no will of my own. I can rejoice that I am in the hands of the Lord. My mind is perfectly clear." To several young Christians he said, "I feel a great interest in young Christians. I want to exhort you to *help* each other. Live near to God. Be bold in his service. It is the only thing worth being bold in. Do not be afraid.—The Lord be with you." He then laid his head back upon the pillow, and gave them his hand. At 6 in the evening, was free from pain, conversed with his nurse. He then called for his testament, selected the 13th chapter of the 1st Corinthians, and requested a friend to read it; after which he spent some time in silent meditation. Dr. Leland came in, and Mr. E. conversed with him with great interest, and in the course of his remarks observed, "I have given *myself all* away." This is the land of Beulah, said Dr. L. is it not? "I think it would be," he replied, "if I had strength to contemplate it. I cannot converse much; but although I feel for my family, I am willing to go. I have committed them all to God. He has been good to them." He spoke with strong feeling of his son John; said, "he rejoiced that he had come out boldly and decidedly for the Lord."

The next morning, the 10th, his symptoms of approaching dissolution appeared to increase. Dr. Palmer asked him if he felt that he was near home? "Yes, yes," was his reply. Is your mind comfortable? He bowed assent. After a little while, he requested some nourishment; then called the family together, mentioning M. in particular, who had been sick the night before, and asked of a female friend, how long she thought he had to live. She replied that the question could not be determined; but that death appeared to be near. He said in reply, "The will of the Lord be done. Attend now to what I say, as to the words of a dying man. To my dearly beloved wife, to my beloved daughter Mary, to my beloved son-in-law Green, to my beloved daughter Martha, to my beloved son John, to my beloved son William, to my beloved sister Washburn, to my beloved brother in Vermont, to my other beloved sister in Vermont, to all my relations and friends, grace, mercy and peace, in the Lord Jesus Christ, by whom alone they and I can hope to be saved; and I wish, in these dying words, to recognise the great Redeemer as the Saviour from sin and hell; able and willing to save all that come unto God by him. To him I commend my spirit, as to an all sufficient Saviour. He is the great champion, and conqueror of death and hell. And I recognise the great Spirit of God, as the renovator of God's elect; and herein, if I gather strength, I wish to recognise and acknowledge the church of God, containing all who have truly dedicated themselves to him, in a new and everlasting covenant. And here permit me, a poor unworthy worm of the dust, to give thanks to many of the children of God, from whom I have received confidence, kindness and favour, as a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. And one more duty:—Brother P. if in any respect I have offended the children of God, I ask their forgiveness. If I have grieved them by impatience, or in any other way, I ask their forgiveness. And what shall I say now? If you think of any thing, tell me.—Have I spoken intelligibly?" Giving his hand to Mrs. Wright, of the Choctaw mission, who was present, he said, "Sister Harriet, have I spoken intelligibly? If I have not, I am ready to give any explanation." Being then exhausted, he said, "If the Lord give me more strength, I will speak again."

About two hours after, Rev. Mr. Osborn asked him if he recognised him. "I think I do; brother Osborn." Mr. O. asked, is your mind in a happy state? With great emphasis, he replied, "*It is.*" Is Christ precious to you? "He is." He does not fail you? "He does not fail me?" Jesus can make a dying bed feel, &c. Do you realise this to be true? "Yes, yes." Have you any thing to say to the missionaries; any message? He said, "O yes, O yes; but I am afraid I shall make distinctions; don't let me make distinctions." No, was the reply—*all* missionaries. Does not the missionary cause appear more precious and important than ever? After a considerable pause, and much expression of countenance and emphasis of manner, he said, "You have called me back to the world." With the view of again fixing his thoughts on heaven, Mr. O. said, you can say, "For me to die is gain." "Yes, yes." That subject suits you better, does it? "O yes, O yes." Can you realise the following words:—

"The world recedes; it disappears;
"Heaven opens to my view."

"Not strongly." But heavenly things are in your mind? "Yes." But, added he, with characteristic energy and force, "Look here, see here; if I am required to give intelligible answers, I must be prepared; I am in great pain."

About one, in the afternoon, a female friend said to him, if you feel Jesus near in this trying moment, raise your hand; and he raised it. Do you know me? "Yes," and then called her by name. "What o'clock is it?" It is one. "One o'clock on Tuesday," he replied. After this he requested to be alone. He had seasons of pain, and very laborious breathing; was restless, and required to be moved frequently. About 9 o'clock in the evening, expecting that his time was come, he requested to be laid in the position suitable for that occasion. But in about a quarter of an hour he had a short return of violent pain, and when nearly exhausted, he said, "Dear, dear, dear;" a friend said, Jesus: "Yes, yes, dear Jesus." It was added—

"While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there;"

when he burst forth with expressions of rapture that cannot be described—"Praise him, praise him, praise him, in a way that you know not of." It was said, You will soon see Jesus as he is, and you will then know how to praise him. "Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful glory. We cannot understand; we cannot comprehend. Wonderful glory. I will praise him, I will praise him. Who are in the room?" Doctor, and Mrs. P. and a christian brother. "Call all in; call all; let a great many come. I wish to give directions. Wonderful—glory—Jesus reigns." All the members of the family were called, but before they could be assembled, he sank down exhausted, and scarcely spoke again. He continued to breathe free from any further paroxysm of pain, until a quarter before eleven o'clock, when he fell asleep in Jesus.

Such is an imperfect sketch of an eminent servant of Christ, as he approached the gate of death. He referred every thing to the will of heaven; and as he bade adieu to this world of trial and of sin, he reposed upon the arm of a covenant-keeping God, with a hope full of immortality.

The body of Mr. E. at his request, was examined by his attending physicians, and the result proved that his disease was a chronic pulmonary consumption. All the viscera, except the lungs, were perfectly sound. The lungs were almost completely decayed.

His funeral service was attended the following afternoon, and addresses were delivered by Drs. Palmer and McDowell. His remains are sent to his family in Boston.

TEMPERANCE.

A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Rev. A. Foster writes from Pendleton, S. C. to the editor of the Home Missionary, as follows:—

"In October, I was invited thirty miles down the Savannah, to form a temperance society. I found a company collected in front of a store where spirits were retailed. Boards were thrown down for seats, and a *hogshead lately emptied* was placed for my rostrum. I mounted the head of it. A bible was presented. I told them, that I was going to show them the advantages of temperance, and the evils of intemperance, *in this world*, and my address, therefore, belonged to the man who doubted of immortality, and the truth of the sacred volume, as well as to him who believed both, so that I would, for once, reason of temperance, without using the bible or its authority. The rain was falling moderately upon us. But men and women kept their seats in solemn stillness. At the close of the address, a constitution on the principles of entire abstinence, was presented, and fifty signed it. I have been informed, that it increased to sixty-five at the next meeting, and that it was working a reformation in the neighbourhood."

SOUND THE ALARM.

The import of spirituous liquors at Quebec, in the year 1830, amounted to *one million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty gallons*, being nearly three hundred and sixty thousand gallons *more* than were imported in 1829! The cost of these concentrated plagues, quarrels, broken bones, and poverty-making liquids, was two hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-six pounds, or eight hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars! What an enormous contribution is thus levied to ruin the bodies and souls of men, by propagating vice, wretchedness and crime, and the banishment of domestic peace, and for the increase of the widow's tears and orphan's woes. Not one good purpose does the intoxicating fire produce, "except as a medicine," and its utility in any shape is questioned. And yet our principal Sunday School Society can only do business to the amount of £205, in credits and cash!—*Kingston Watchman.*

TEMPERANCE VS. CRIME.

Very rarely do we see a more gratifying paragraph than the following, which appeared lately in the Springfield Republican:—

"It was remarked by the solicitor-general, at the supreme court in this town last week, that he found but one indictment in Worcester county, one in Hampshire, and three in this county; and in other parts of the state he had found the indictments for crimes surprisingly diminished within two years. He could ascribe this change in favour of virtue and good order, to no other cause than the influence of temperance societies, and the great change in the consumption of ardent spirits."—*Jour. Hum.*

TREATING IN THE MILITIA.

We are obliged to the editor of the Haverhill Gazette, for furnishing us with the following extract from a law of this state:—

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the militia, *on days of military duty*, to treat with ardent spirits, any person or persons subject to military duty; and it shall not be lawful for any candidate for an office in the militia, either pending, or after an election, to treat with ardent spirits the persons attending such election.

Any officer, violating this section of the law, *is liable to trial by court martial.—ib.*

Intemperate Physicians.—The Christian Advocate mentions the death of a young man, which was supposed to have been occasioned by an unskilful operation of bleeding, performed by a physician *under the influence of ardent spirits.*

We received, a few days since, a letter from a physician in one of the New-England states, an ardent friend of our cause, in which he says:—

"I will merely add, that my practice as a physician has diminished *more than one-third*, in consequence of the temperance of the people."—*Jour. Hum.*

INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following article, which we have partially condensed, appears in the New-York Evangelist:—

MONDAY, *May* 23.

The day was taken up in hearing the reports on the state of religion.

REPORTS OF THE PRESBYTERIES AND CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Our correspondent, under date of May 24, says:—"During the past day I have had opportunity to hear the reports of the Presbyteries and Congregational Associations. I now transmit a few things which I deem the most important."

Troy.—The towns of Lansingburgh, Salem, Hebron, Troy, Nassau, and Brunswick, have been blessed by the Holy Spirit. Warren county has been a general scene of revival. It has been among all ranks. Female bible classes much blessed. Four new churches organised. Means of arousing the churches, four days' meetings.

Columbia.—Revivals in nearly all the congregations. More done for benevolent purposes, than at any previous year.

Watertown.—Many of the churches blessed. During the last two months, it is supposed that 800 have been converted. Christian efforts greatly increasing.

Oswego.—A considerable number of churches have been revived. A good proportion of the subjects are from Sunday schools.

Oneida.—The labours of an evangelist much blessed. Several congregations have been visited, particularly their Sunday schools.

Otsego.—Almost every place has been blessed by the descent of divine influences. Special means have been, visitations, three days' union meetings, and Sunday schools. A number of drunkards reformed. The work has chiefly been among the youth.

Cayuga.—Many churches blessed. The first means of awakening them were, that several laymen volunteered to visit every town, to organise and improve Sunday schools. They caught the sacred flame, and conversed with the people of God, and were instrumental in exciting them to renewed action. Four days' meetings were blessed to many souls. Ministers have pressed obligation. At the close of service saints retired to pray, and sinners stopped to converse. It is thought that 1300 have been hopefully renewed within this Presbytery the past year.

Chenango.—For six months there has been a revival in ten or twelve congregations. The number of subjects in each congregation is from 30 to 200. The work glorious among Sunday schools.

Cortland.—Revivals in most of the churches. Work still solemn, and now progressing. In one place the work stopped by reason of many in the church taking a stand against temperance.

Bedford.—A revival in two or three congregations.

Long-Island.—Several churches revived.—Twenty-nine Sunday school teachers, and fifty biblical scholars, have recently indulged hopes.

New-York First Presbytery.—Most of the churches blessed. Conversions often after a few hours' conviction. Days of fasting, and three days' meetings, the cause of much good.

Second Presbytery.—A work of grace in a number of churches. A powerful excitement among their coloured churches.

Third Presbytery.—Eight hundred added to the churches from the world. Morning meetings, several days' meetings and visitations, have essentially aided the work.

Newark.—Revivals in Caldwell, Newark, Patterson, Sparta, Bloomingdale, and other places. Several Sunday schools blessed.

Elizabethtown.—Divine influences have descended upon a number of the churches.

New-Brunswick.—Three or four congregations revived.

Susquehannah.—Several churches visited by the Holy Spirit.

Philadelphia.—A work of grace in the churches under the care of Messrs. Skinner, M'Auley, Hoover, Eustace, Grant, and Winchester. Union prayer meetings blessed.

Baltimore.—Christians in some degree revived. Increase of missionary zeal and effort.

District of Columbia.—Since April, a four days' meeting was held in Washington, which was attended with great good. In a short time another was held, and at the close of it, another immediately succeeded. A hundred were added to the churches on last Sabbath. Several more rejoicing. A glorious work is also going on at Alexandria.

Carlisle.—Hopeful appearances in Dickinson college. A good work at Carlisle, Franceberg, and Silverspring.

Erie.—A revival in six congregations.

Washington.—Twenty temperance societies formed; 300 societies formed to destroy gambling; several distilleries destroyed.

Ohio.—A few places visited by showers of divine mercy. Jefferson college shares in it.

Huron.—A number of revivals. It is supposed that as large a number have been converted, as there were previous members of the churches.

Lancaster.—This Presbytery has within its bounds, 120,000 people; one minister to 10,000; five Roman catholic churches in county towns.

Columbus.—The Holy Spirit has been poured out on many of the congregations.

Chillicothe.—Several towns have experienced a shower of mercy. Whole families converted; a number of converts fitting for the ministry; one county destitute of preaching.

Cincinnati.—The churches of Cincinnati have been favoured with a revival; also, Reading, Pisgah, Somerset, Mount-Pleasant, New-Richmond, and Williamsburgh, and other places. Camp meetings have brought out large numbers who have never attended public worship, and have been signally blessed. Those who have been converted at them give good evidence of a change. The American Education Society have secured thirty scholarships. Lane seminary flourishing.

Miami.—A revival in a number of churches; much opposition.

Kaskaskias has seven ministers; a revival in two churches; an increase of good feeling.

Illinois has nine ministers. Within its bounds 30 or 40,000 inhabitants. Illinois college has commenced under auspicious circumstances. A revival in several congregations. Much active benevolence. Twelve years ago, this region was full of savages.

Missouri has 19 churches; 681 communicants; 14 ministers. Much opposition. Large portions destitute. A few years ago, overspread by savages.

West-Hanover.—A revival in ten churches: 100 added to the church in Prince Edward.

Orange.—A number of churches blessed.

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Connecticut has 222 churches; 30,000 communicants; a temperance society in each county, and a branch in each town. Fifty congregations enjoy revivals.

New-Hampshire has 14,000 communicants; ten towns blessed with revivals; also, several manufactories and the college. Four days' meetings, a great blessing.

Vermont.—Ten revivals within thirty miles of Middlebury college. The college shares in the work. Other places not visited.

Maine.—A revival in thirty towns. In other places, churches beginning to awake; 84 drunkards reformed.

Rhode-Island.—Revivals in Providence and Bristol.

All the above Presbyteries and Associations, as well as several more, report the progress of all the benevolent institutions among themselves.

Arrival of Missionaries.—Messrs. Hervey, Read, and Ramsey, with their wives, destined to the Bombay mission, who embarked at Boston on the 2d of August last, in the ship Corvo, Capt. Spaulding, for Calcutta, arrived at that place on the 26th of December, after a passage of 145 days. The missionaries enjoyed good health, and all the circumstances of the voyage were ordered in much mercy by a kind Providence. From Capt. Spaulding, and the supercargo, Mr. Dixwell, and from the other officers, and the crew of the ship, they received without interruption, the most kind and respectful attentions. Capt. S. favoured their wishes as far as practicable, in respect to religious services in the cabin, preaching on the Sabbath, distributions of tracts, and other similar labours for the instruction of the seamen.

Upon their arrival at Calcutta, the missionaries and their wives were received with much kindness and christian hospitality, by their brethren of different denominations who occupy that field; and were favoured with a home in their families, until they should re-embark for Bombay. This they expected to do, with the permission of Providence, about the 10th of January.—*Home Mis.*

Bombay.—A letter from Mr. Allen, of the Bombay mission, received by the missionaries just arrived at Calcutta, states that the Lord is graciously visiting that place. Four persons had been admitted to the church, and seven others, it was hoped, had been savingly converted to Christ.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves were still on the Neilgherry hills, where they had been nearly a year, on account of the ill-health of the former. His health was much improved.—*ib.*

Rev. Robert Hall.—The death of this eminent preacher has called forth many tributes to his worth, in the form of sermons commemorative of his surpassing excellences, from English clergymen of different denominations. We perceive by our London Magazines, that a memoir of him is in the course of preparation by Mr. J. W. Morris; also, that Dr. Olinthus Gregory has undertaken to write his memoir, and to publish a uniform edition of his works. His works already published, it is computed, will occupy three, or at most four 8vo. vols. and probably two more will consist of unpublished manuscripts.—*Ch. Mirror.*

South Seas.—During the year ending January, 1830, nearly twenty from among the vilest of the vile, have been reformed, and joined the mission church, Giffin-town, island of *Eimeo*. Rum, says Mr. Orsmond, has been brought to our people's doors in casks, but they would not buy it.—*ib.*

Dr. Phillip.—The contributions by English friends of missions to defray the expenses incurred by the trial of Rev. Dr. Phillip, have already exceeded the sum required. The excess is to be applied for his personal benefit.—*ib.*

Popery in Ireland—Remarkable Escape.—The efforts of the Baptist Irish Society, to instruct the youth and peasantry in Ireland in the scriptures, have roused the deadly hostility of the Papists, and several murders have been committed by them, and probably through the instigation of their priests. The London Baptist Magazine gives an account of a Mr. *Synge*, who was fired at by four assassins, and from whom five balls were extracted after the attack. The bible which had been the means of saving his *soul*, was the means of saving his *life*, under the divine protection. The balls that would have killed him were stopped by two bibles which he had with him. The one in his breast pocket prevented a ball from going through his breast; it having perforated the bible, and lodged in the flesh near the heart.—The other ball which would have taken a mortal effect, was stopped by the bible in his lower pocket. He is represented as one of the best men in the world. He expends about 4000*l.* a year, in clothing, feeding and instructing the poor in a very remote part of the county of Clare. He was in the habit of depriving himself of every earthly enjoyment, in order that he might give to the wretched and ignorant. His servant, a lad who had been educated in the Society's schools, and was his companion at the time, was mortally wounded, and rejoiced that it was himself who must die, instead of his master, who would do so much good.—*ib.*

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.—The close of his life was worthy of his former character. Mr. E. graduated at Yale college in 1802, and was one of the best scholars ever educated there.—After leaving college, he studied law, and practiced at the bar several years in New-Haven. He afterwards removed to Charlestown, Mass. and was editor of the Panoplist, which he conducted with great ability. He was at the same time treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and after the death of Rev. Dr. Worcester, was chosen Secretary of the Board. The affairs of the Board he managed with distinguished ability and judgment. Among his last and most benevolent efforts may be reckoned his laborious defence of the rights of the Indians, in the essays signed "William Penn."—While a Cherokee remains on this continent, his name will be repeated with the liveliest sensibility. "The just shall be had in everlasting remembrance; but the name of the wicked shall rot."—*Conn. Obs.*

Infant Scholars' Contribution.—The following note, inclosing $1.05, was recently received by a clergyman in New-York, and has been sent for insertion in the Observer:—

"About eight months ago, the little children in a private infant school in this city, were much interested on hearing an account of the manner in which the Hindoos sacrificed their little children. Several of them were affected even to tears, when they were told, that the mothers would throw them into rivers for the aligators to eat, and sometimes would hang them up on trees in baskets, to be devoured by ants and rapacious birds. "O! what did they do it for?" was the anxious inquiry of several at once. When informed that these parents were heathens, and had never been taught to read the bible, and had never heard any thing about our kind Saviour, who loves little children, and has said, "Suffer them to come unto me," that they did not know how very wicked it was to do so; they looked sad, and asked, "Is not God angry with them?" Another said, "Why don't somebody teach them to read the bible?" And another, "Why don't somebody tell them it is wicked, & tell them about Jesus? If I were there I would tell them." A proposal was then made that they should save their "candy pennies," and when they had collected a sum sufficient to buy a bible, it should be applied to that purpose, and the bible sent to some Hindoo mother, to teach her how to save her little children. Enclosed is the amount of their voluntary contributions to the cent box, viz. $1.05."

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in North-America, commenced its session in this city on Wednesday last. Among this respectable body of ministers and laymen, we learn that Governor Vroom, of New-Jersey, commingles as a lay delegate. He made an eloquent and forcible appeal on Thursday evening last, in the north Dutch church, in behalf of the Education Society attached to that denomination of Christians, and we are told that it was a masterly stroke at the heart. May all the rulers of this happy land "go and do likewise."—*Albany D. Adv.*

REVIVALS.

Scotland, Edinburgh.—A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle mentions, on the authority of a letter just received from Scotland, that "something like the American revivals has occurred in the churches of the Congregational Union;" and that "weekly prayer-meetings have been continued in several of the churches, for a revival of the work of God."

Chili, Monroe Co.—The Rochester Observer mentions a protracted meeting at this place, which continued seven days, accompanied evidently with the divine blessing. Conversions occurred daily; and the neighbourhoods which had remained least affected during a partial revival through the winter, were at this time the most favoured. The preachers insisted upon immediate repentance, and were careful to throw upon sinners the whole burden of their obligation.

Busti, Chatauque Co. and Gorham, Ontario Co.—The same paper mentions revivals in both these places. In the latter, the little church under the care of Rev. Mr. Gaylord, received an accession of between thirty and forty members at the last communion; and within the year past its numbers have nearly doubled.

Weedsport.—A correspondent at this place says, "We have shared a little in the good work of grace which the Lord has been carrying on in this region; and have had a few additions to the church; for which we bless God."

Washington County—Three Days' Meetings. From a correspondent of the New-York Evangelist:—

The interesting thirteen days' meeting in West-Granville, New-York, of which there was an account in the Evangelist, was adjourned to Whitehall, to meet on the first of April. On the day appointed the meeting commenced in that village. This *four* days' meeting resulted in an *eleven* days' meeting, increasingly interesting to the last. Christians were greatly humbled and refreshed: Zion travailed, and scores of sinners were led to submit to Jesus.

From Whitehall, the meeting was adjourned to South-Hartford, where it continued *nine* days, with results similar to those in Granville and Whitehall.

The meeting next adjourned to Salem, where it convened on the 6th of May, and continued *seven* days. To give some idea of the power and grace of God in these meetings, I will mention some of the doings and results of one day as a specimen. On the sixth day of the holy convocation in Salem, the public services commenced with the five o'clock prayer meeting. Prayer meeting again at 9 o'clock. Preaching, followed by two short exhortations, at 10. A prayer meeting again in the church at 1; and a meeting for those who had recently indulged a hope in Christ, at the same hour, in the session room. More than fifty were among the converts. Preaching at 2, P. M. followed by an inquiry meeting, in which about two hundred took the body pews in the church, to be conversed with. Christians at the same time were withdrawn to other apartments for prayer. Prayer meeting again at 6, and preaching at 7, in the evening. This was nearly the order of each day. On the seventh day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. when those indulging hopes had another meeting, it was ascertained that as many as thirty or forty thought they had repented within twenty-four hours.

There were presbyterian, Dutch reformed, and baptist ministers present, most of whom took some part in the exercises on the occasion. Though the meetings were held in Mr. Tomb's church, yet a number of Dr. Proudfit's congregation attended. It is a matter of regret, that the good Doctor was called from home at the time, to meet the national benevolent societies in New-York, at their anniversaries.

I have a few remarks to make respecting the protracted meetings in Washington county:—

1. The preaching has been addressed less to the sympathy, than to the understanding and conscience. Divine truth has been exhibited in such a manner, as to hunt out the sinner from his deceitful hiding places.

2. Immediate and unconditional submission has been much, and continually urged. The excuses of sinners for delaying to repent, have been shown to be useless, and foolish, and wicked, and insulting to God, and dangerous to the soul.

3. These meetings have been marked with stillness and solemnity. Very seldom has the stillness of the meeting been interrupted by the loud sobs and groans of anxious sinners.

4. A larger share of the converts than is usual are heads of families, and prominent men in society. A number of them are lawyers and physicians.

5. The prominent exercises have been conducted by a few men. While there have been many ministers present, it has been thought best to have a few of them do most of the preaching. Since last November, I have had the pleasure of attending at least eight several days' meetings, and I am fully convinced that three or four ministers, who understand bringing truth to bear upon the conscience, had better do all the preaching. The itching ears of the people for novelty must be cured, before they will be brought to consider and repent.

6. The prayers of Christians have been uncommonly earnest and importunate, and *to the point*. That God would lead sinners immediately to lay down their hostile arms, and accept of Christ for salvation, has been the great burden of Christians' minds.

7. These meetings have been continued unusually long. It has uniformly been found that more is accomplished on the 4th day than on the three previous days; and that more souls are converted on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days, than in all the days before. Christians in these meetings should consult the leadings of Providence, and remember there is a time during the progress of these meetings when more can

be done to save sinners from hell *in one day*, than in years of ordinary feeling.

8. It is exceedingly hazardous to appoint meetings of this kind, unless the attendance of a few *suitable* ministers is secured. A failure, through want of precaution, (as has been the case in some instances), is very injurious to the cause of four day's meetings, and also to the cause of Christ generally.

Dunbarton, N. H.—The New-Hampshire Observer gives an account of a powerful three days' meeting, recently attended in this place. We make the following extract:—

"This meeting was designed to consist of pastors and delegates from eleven churches, to co-operate with that at Dunbarton. Individuals from all these churches were present. One minister, only, failed of attendance. When invited, the churches were requested to make the contemplated meeting a subject of special prayer. This request seems to have been complied with, for they came together in some degree prepared to engage in the services of God, and to enjoy them. During the first day, nothing special was visible in the state of feeling among Christians, nor any feeling very distinctly marked, on the minds of others. Not so the second day. As divine services were in progress, the auditory gradually developed the presence of the Lord, in the application of truth to the heart and conscience. Joy began to beam in the countenances of Christians; while distress, and anguish of spirit, were disclosed in sighs and tears by many of the impenitent. For the benefit of the latter class, another exercise must now be added to the ordinary services of the meeting. After the close of the regular exercises, all who felt resolved immediately to attend to the salvation of the soul, and all who were anxious for the prayers of Christians at this time, were requested to repair to body pews. After the auditory had withdrawn, it was discovered that not less than seventy had remained to hear prayer, and receive directions concerning the way to be saved. The third and last day of the meeting, presented a spectacle by no means diminished in interest and solemnity. After the ordinary exercises of the day, a similar invitation was given, which drew into the body pews not less than one hundred and twenty persons of both sexes, from the youth of twelve, to the man of fourscore years. The question was now distinctly asked, how many of this number felt the resolution (so far as they could judge of their own feelings) immediately to seek the salvation of their souls, when not less than three-fourths of the number signified this resolution by rising. Among these, were from twelve to fifteen heads of families, and several gentlemen from the leading and most respectable classes in the place. A deep interest is now taken in the subject of religion, for the meetings were all as fully attended by the inhabitants, as circumstances would permit, (and many from abroad), all of whom were deeply affected in view of what they heard and saw."

Lenox, Mass.—We were informed last week by a friend from Lenox, Mass. that a four days' meeting had been recently holden in that place, and in Richmond, an adjoining town.—The meeting at Richmond was very solemn; and solemn and joyful effects had resulted from it. The meetings were continued until Saturday, and from that to the Sabbath, when the Lord's supper was administered. A number were present from the churches in Canaan, N. Y. and other places; and it was truly a *communion season*. It was believed that between twenty and thirty were effectually called into the kingdom of Christ during the meeting, and others were striving to enter it. Almost the whole county of Berkshire, which is highly favoured with an enlightened and evangelical ministry, appears to be again blessed with a revival of religion.—*Rel. Int.*

Norwalk, Conn.—A gentleman informs us, that an interesting work of grace has been in progress for several months in Norwalk, Conn. Nearly fifty have united with the congregational church in that place, on profession of their faith; thirty-six of whom were received on the first Sabbath of the present month, and more than twenty others are indulging in the hope of salvation. The work was preceded by an unusual spirit of prayer on the part of the church. A day of fasting and prayer was attended with the most decisive marks of God's special presence; and a four days' meeting held soon after gave a new impulse to the work, and was instrumental in the conversion of a number of souls.—*Evan.*

Erie, Ripley, and North-East, Pa.—A gentleman from Erie, (which is within the bounds of this synod), informs us that the revival is still progressing in that town, with unusual interest, and that several opposers have been brought to repentance. About one hundred persons hope they have experienced a saving change of heart; *thirty-one* of whom have united with the church in full privileges; and about one hundred more profess to be under anxiety of mind.

At Ripley, about fifty had become church members, when the latest information was received.

At North-East, in Erie county, a work of grace has commenced, which it is hoped will be continued, and result in the salvation of many souls.—*Pittsburgh Herald.*

Owego.—A correspondent in the Episcopal Recorder, under date of May 3, writes thus:—

"I have just returned from Owego, where a great revival has commenced, and where the Lord is still carrying on his great work.

"Sinners, young and old, rich and poor, are coming out from the world, and enlisting under the banner of Christ, and bowing to the sceptre of Immanuel Jesus. There appears throughout the whole village a general seriousness, which pervades all classes. The merchant finds time from his business to commune with God. The physician seeks the healing power of the Physician of the soul. The lawyer studies the law of God, and prayer and praise resound throughout the place.

"This place has been noted for its impiety and wickedness, but now grace appears to abound.

"The youth also, who had been in the habit of drinking and carousing, card playing, &c. now meet in one of the scenes of their former dissipation, for praise and prayer. I attended a meeting at this place, at which there were eight or ten assembled; and truly this was a happy season for my soul. The keeper of the house joined in prayer, and cried for mercy.

"Whole families have been converted unto God—the work shops, &c. In one shop, where there were seven young men who spent their leisure time in singing, dancing, carousing; now when their labour is done, they bow with one accord round the throne of grace."

Richmond, Va.—"The Spirit of the Lord is in this city," says the Richmond Telegraph, "and the prospects of several of the congregations are encouraging. On Thursday of last week, a season was spent in prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in this city; and on Friday a "four days' meeting" was commenced in the church on Shockoe-Hill, which was continued till Monday night. There were manifest evidences of the presence of the Holy Spirit during these services; the plain truths of the gospel were clearly and faithfully presented; and the congregations increased in number, and the meetings in interest and solemnity, till their close on Monday night. On the Sabbath, the Lord's supper was administered in the first presbyterian church, in which both churches and brethren from other places united. Seven persons were admitted on this occasion to the communion of the first church, and five to the church on Shockoe-Hill. The season was a solemn one, and many, we trust, covenanted with God to be more holy, and more faithful in their efforts to promote the interests of his kingdom. On Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Lynchburg, preached in the first church, to a very large and attentive audience.

"We consider it premature to say any thing respecting the *number* of the anxious. Many are beginning to think that "it is time to seek the Lord."

"Rev. Mr. Kerr, of the baptist church, states in the Herald of last Friday, that the Lord is reviving his work in the baptist congregations of this city; and that between sixty and one hundred, at a prayer-meeting on the 4th ult. presented themselves as enquirers, a number of whom were freed from the bondage of sin and death, and brought into the liberty of the children of God. We hope that all the churches of our city may receive showers of divine influence."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JUNE 7, 1831.

An unusual portion of our columns to-day, is devoted to biographical articles. For this we shall need no apology. The christian pilgrim loves to contemplate the closing scene of those who have departed in triumph. His own faith is quickened by the exercise. He derives from it increasing strength and courage in the christian race. In the glass which is there exhibited, he beholds himself toiling onward, almost within sight of the shores of the heavenly city. The things of time recede from his view; while those of eternity occupy the field of vision.—Would the impression sink deep into his heart, and remain there, incalculable good might be derived from it. Would he not, like the natural man, beholding his face in a glass, straitway forget his responsibleness, he might derive the most lasting advantage from the contemplation of such scenes; and emphatically say with the wise man, "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting."

One great reason why such impressions are not more generally of a permanent character, is, that they are too often received in a self-seeking spirit. The departed saint and the reader were in very different circumstances. The one was weaned from the world; the other under the power of its influence. The former was rejoicing in the glory of God; the latter seeking for a sure passport into heaven. The departed saint was so occupied with the soul-ennobling objects of benevolence, as to lose sight of himself; the reader, wondering at the great grace that was thus displayed, asks himself whether the Lord will probably vouchsafe to him, also, the same comfortable views and feelings in a dying hour.

Now, we apprehend that the reader here leaves out of view the most important questions that properly belongs to the subject. The Lord will take care of *him*, if he is found faithful, and will no doubt order every thing in the best manner, as to the circumstances of a dying hour. But what if the single circumstance of holiness were to occupy the reader's attention, as worthy of being *immediately imitated?* Here is a soul, borrowing light from eternity, which enables him to form a juster estimate of things. What is his decision? What does he think of his own past life? What of such a course as the reader is pursuing? What estimate does he now fix upon property, upon honours, luxuries, amusements? How would he now choose to occupy his life, if it were to be prolonged. What part would he desire to act in such circumstances? What measures of diligence, zeal, self-denial, weanedness from the world, beneficence, charity, meekness, would he propose to himself? What would he now think of the reader's pursuits and motives? Let such questions as these be carried home with all the minuteness that appertains to self-examination, and the impression would be likely to endure. It would then seldom pass off in the mere ebullitions of sentimentality. It would have an abiding influence. It would lead to personal amendment. It would have all the effect of a solemn personal admonition.

Mr. Barnes.—The long agitated case of Mr. Barnes has finally been settled, in a way which calls for heartfelt gratitude to the great Master of Assemblies. As we have never entered into the minute details of the case, it may suffice for us now to pass over it with only a remark or two. The difference of opinion upon which it was based, had reference to a general and a limited atonement, to moral ability and inability, &c.; and not on points which have usually been considered among the orthodox as fundamental to the christian scheme of doctrines. When the question came up, it was soon discovered to be of a nature too subtle and too involved for a full discussion before the Assembly; and ultimately it was referred to a committee, who after an interview with Mr. B. expressed themselves satisfied with his sentiments as he wished to have them understood. We suspect that the strength of the Assembly would have been on his side of the question, even if it had been fully discussed. It is recommended to arrange the churches in Philadelphia and vicinity into two Presbyteries.

Missions.—We understand that the matters of difference between the Assembly's Board of Missions, and the American Home Missionary Society, have been amicably adjusted; and that these bodies are now preparing to prosecute their work with new energy. The Assembly's Board, it seems, "have already adopted a resolution to supply, within five years, every destitute congregation in the valley of the Mississippi which shall solicit their assistance, and three men have pledged each $5000 to aid in its accomplishment." How much better is this, than to be trying claims of precedence or jurisdiction. There is ground enough for all to occupy for a long while yet to come.

Embarkation.—Rev. Drs. Hawes, Hewitt and Green, (of Boston), and Rev. Mr. Nettleton, and Professor Hovey, of Amherst, are among the number who embarked for Liverpool on Tuesday last, in the ship Great-Britain. They go for the benefit of their health; but a field of influence is thus opening before them of no ordinary character, especially in reference to the cause of temperance and of revivals of religion. These brethren, thus circumstanced, should have a constant interest in the prayers of the churches.

Methodist Book Establishment.—The following resolutions were passed by the New-York Conference, at their late meeting in Middletown Conn:—

"*Resolved*, 1st, That the members of this conference, believing that the book concern of the methodist episcopal church was established primarily for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge and scriptural holiness through the land, it is our duty to support its interests, and promote its objects, by all lawful means.

"*Resolved*, 2d, That as the profits which may arise from the sale of the books of this establishment, are devoted to one of the noblest of charities, we will use our endeavours, both publicly and privately, to discourage the sale of such editions of these books as are issued by those who are hostile to its interests; that we will neither purchase nor vend them ourselves, but discourage the purchasing and vending all such books; and that we will use our best exertions to promote the sale of such as are published by our book agents."

If any one, in view of these resolutions, should be disposed to cry out, "combination," "conspiracy," &c. &c., would our good brethren of this denomination make use of the same reasoning which they held in reference to the Sabbath measures? or in regard to a *supposed* national presbyterian press?

Sudden Deaths.—The Reading, (Pa.) Chronicle states, that at a ball given at Kurtztown, in that vicinity, a young woman, by the name of Mengle, fell lifeless upon the floor, while dancing.

The New-York Journal of Commerce states, that a young gentleman of most respectable connections, and many personal accomplishments, died a few days since, in that city, under similar circumstances.—*S. S. Jour.*

What a summons! To be called instantly from the giddy whirl of a ball room into eternity! The above are not the *only* cases of a similar kind that have occurred.

Africa.—Accounts from Liberia mention, that after a season of great lukewarmness among professed Christians in that colony, a revival of religion has commenced at several of the stations.

Piano-Forte.—The lovers of this instrument will perceive, by Mr. Dutton's advertisement in a subsequent column, that a fresh supply has come to hand. Mr. D.'s establishment is one in which the public may safely confide. There is an advantage in purchasing instruments of any kind where the vender is both discriminating and honourable.

The New-Hampshire Observer is now removed from Portsmouth to Concord, the place where it was first issued. This is the oldest religious paper established in that state, and is now publishing its thirteenth volume on an enlarged sheet.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

Elections in England—Candidates for Reform successful—Rumours of new Battles in Poland, &c.

By an arrival at New-York, on Tuesday last, from Liverpool, London papers to the 1st, and French to the 2d of May, have been received.

Great Britain.—In England the elections for the new Parliament appear to have absorbed the almost exclusive attention of the nation. In London, Southwark, and Dover, and in the populous places generally, the friends of reform have succeeded. The elections in more than forty of the cities and boroughs were concluded, and a great majority of the members elected are said to be, not only pledged to reform, but also to that particular plan and extent of reform proposed by his majesty's government.

Illumination in London.—On the conclusion of the election, a general illumination took place in London. "The spectacle of universal joy, (says the Times), which the metropolis exhibited, must have convinced the most prejudiced anti-reformers, that its most respectable and intelligent inhabitants are, to a man, opposed to a continuance of their arrogant domination. The illumination was more general, more tasteful, and more magnificent, than any which took place during the whole of the revolutionary war; and, as if it were intended to disappoint the predictions of the tories, was conducted with a degree of peace and order which will excite in their breasts the bitterest lamentations.—With exceptions so few as scarcely to deserve notice, every house in London was last night shining in a blaze of light. The crowds which perambulated the streets were very numerous, and up to a late hour very good natured. They seemed to enjoy the consciousness of their own strength, and were, in consequence, more inclined to laugh at the opponents of reform, than to treat them either with reproach or violence."

A Dublin paper says, that the prosecution against Mr. O'Connell and others will be abandoned; the statute under which they were prosecuted having expired with the last session.

Russia & Poland.—The battle of the 10th, of which the official account has been received, written by Skrzynecki, at head-quarters, Indezyjow, April 14th, informs us at length of that important battle, which took place at Iganic. The Russian loss is said to have been about 5000 men, half of whom are prisoners. The Poles suffered comparatively little.

The following is a summary account of the news respecting Poland, from a London paper of May 1st, the latest received from that city:—

Our accounts from the seat of war in Poland are this week confined to a confirmation of the successes which we noticed in our summary of the last. Skrzynecki, the intrepid and fortunate commander of the Poles, has carried the contest far from the vicinity of the capital of his country, and by a succession of bold and skilful movements, brought himself into communication with the insurgents in the Russian provinces, while he has at the same time deprived Diebitsch of the necessary succour which he had urgently required from his sovereign.—Hemmed in, therefore, on all sides, the still powerful and numerous army of the Russians has been concentrated for a desperate and decisive struggle, and the knowledge, that instead of pursuing his retreat, Diebitsch had advanced towards Warsaw, leads us to expect with impatience the arrival of the new accounts from the Poles. The position of the contending parties, and the conviction that the next battle must decide the campaign, have led to a variety of rumours during the last two or three days. In one account, we hear that the Poles, after three days' fighting, had completely routed the enemy; and in another, probably a stockjobbing story, we are told that the Russians had succeeded in crossing the Vistula, and that they have taken Warsaw.

The following is said to be an authentic account of the number of prisoners, pieces of artillery, ammunition, money, &c. which have been captured by the Polish troops between the 31st of March and the 5th of April, the whole of which have arrived at Warsaw:—

"12,300 privates, 120 officers, eight colonels, three generals, one general apothecary, three field apothecaries, one bishop, two priests, and a church establishment.

"Money—88,000 roubles, 20,000 ducats.

"Cannon—21 pieces, with harness, &c.

"Sundries—100,000 shirts, seven standards, 60 baggage waggons, 54 powder do. 11 officers equipages."

On the 5th April the Poles also succeeded in defeating the Russians, on which occasion the numbers were as follows:—"10,000 killed, 4000 prisoners, and 11 pieces of artillery."

This last engagement was with Generals Geismar and Rosen's detachments, which are supposed to consist of about 30,000 men. Gen. Rosen was among the prisoners.

Further Success of the Poles.—Extract of a letter from Dundee, dated 28th April:—"Within these last few days, several vessels have arrived from Dantzig and Memel. One yesterday from the latter port, in seven days, the captain of which reports that a great battle had been fought between the Russians and Poles on the 15th April, in which the former were totally defeated, and that 14,000 had gone over during the battle to the side of the Poles. He reports further, that detachments of the Russian troops were in full retreat upon Memel, where some of them had already arrived before he left. Also, that he had himself conversed with some Russian officers, who confessed that Gen. Diebitsch had been worsted, and that the Poles had been found to be a different sort of enemy to the Turks. This account cannot, of course, be strictly relied upon; but the fact of a battle having taken place on the 15th inst. in which the Russian army were the sufferers, is confirmed by the arrival of a vessel at Leith from Dantzig in a few days."

The papers are filled with the details of the movements of the Russian armies; but they go merely to prove the fact, that they remain on the defensive, and that all their efforts for the subjugation of Poland have as yet proved abortive. The following is a specimen of these accounts:—

"Yesterday, (April 14), Gen. Ougroumoff attacked the corps of Juminski, who had placed himself upon the right of the Liewick, in front of Liew, and had established a tete du pont.—The Russians overthrew the enemy, and even made themselves masters of the work. They had already taken many cannon, when a mass of Polish cavalry forced them to abandon their booty, and to fall back upon the infantry, which sustained and repulsed all attacks. We have taken from 300 to 400 prisoners. The killed must have been numerous on the side of the enemy. We have only a few hundred men hors du combat."

Russia.—The Autocrat has fulminated another angry denunciation against the revolted nobles and people of Lithuania. The document is material, not for the impotent indignation of its tone, but for the admission it contains of the presence of dissatisfaction in the waywodeships of Grodno, Wilna and Volhynia. All rebels taken with arms in their hands, are to be subjected to martial law.

Turkey.—The insurrections in Greece and Turkey are confirmed, and letters from Constantinople assure us, that the Sultan is determined on war with Russia, which, it is supposed, will unite all parties in his favour, as the malcontents are principally drawn from the classes who think that the national honour has been tarnished by the events of the last campaign.

Portugal.—We learn, (says the latest London paper), that on the 17th April, when the Lisbon packet sailed, Don Miguel had refused to comply with the demands of the French government, relative to the Frenchmen who had been so infamously treated, and that the French consul was to leave on the 18th. The Portuguese usurper resembles our anti-reformers. His malignancy makes him blind to his weakness. He has wantonly provoked the chastisement which is about to fall upon him; and a most merited chastisement it will be.

France.—There is nothing important from France. That country appears to be quiet.

Dreadful Fire.—The extensive mansion of Lord Walsingham, in Cavendish square, London, has been destroyed by fire. Lord Walsingham, who was a cripple, perished in the flames. Lady Walsingham, in her alarm, leaped from a window, broke her thighs, legs, and fractured her skull in a most dreadful manner. She expired almost immediately.

Important, if True.—The following is from the New-Bedford (Mass.) Gazette, of Tuesday last. It is not entitled to much credit, but may possibly be true, as the latest direct accounts from Poland are of a date one day earlier:—

"By the arrival last evening of the ship Albion, Capt. Pope, from Bremen, April 27, we learn the following intelligence:—

"Capt. Pope states, that on the evening of the 23d of April, he read in the Hamburg Reporter, a paper printed in English, that there had been a great battle between the Russians and the Poles, in which the former were defeated, losing *fifty thousand* men killed and wounded. Count Diebitsch, it was stated, escaped by changing his clothes. The loss of the Poles was said to have been seven thousand men. The news created a great sensation at Bremen, and was, as Capt. Pope states, fully credited. He says there was a general regret that Diebitsch was not taken, as that would probably have discouraged any future attempt on the part of Russia. Capt. Pope brought no papers, nor was he on shore after the evening of the 23d. This probably was the great battle anticipated between the 12th and 15th of April."

DOMESTIC.

The Cabinet.—According to the Washington Globe, of the 26th ult. Edward Livingston and Levi Woodbury have entered upon the duties of the offices of secretary of state and navy. Louis M'Lean, our present minister to England, has the offer of the treasury department. Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, has declined the offered appointment of secretary of war. Mr. Eaton continues to discharge the duties of that office.

New-York Markets.—The latest advices from Liverpool, (says the New-York D. Advertiser), have had the effect to suspend sales, and to force the market. A reduction must be submitted to, and our quotations be considered nominal. Flour, city, $5.50; western, $5.62 a $5.87. Wheat $1.11 a 1.23. Ashes have declined about five cents.

Distressing Accident.—Two young ladies of the town of Middleburgh, Schoharie county, the one a daughter of Joseph H. Borst, and the other of Peter White, were drowned in Schoharie creek, on Suuday of last week. They attempted to cross the creek above Mr. Borst's mill dam, and were not missed until the canoe was afterwards found below the dam. Their bodies were found a short distance below the place whence they started to cross the creek.

Suicide.—We understand that a young man by the name of Blakeslee, shot himself, a few days since, at Camden, in this county. He seated himself on the floor of the shop where he was at work, placed the muzzle of a rifle at his breast, and discharged it by the application of the toe to the trigger. He was found dead a few hours afterwards, sitting in an erect position. The cause of this rash step is not known. *Rome Telegraph.*

Thomas Collinet and *Joseph Gadet* were recently tried in Boston, and convicted of the murder of Capt. Woodbury, of the brig Orbit, and have been sentenced by Judge Story, to be hung on the first of July. Before they were sentenced, they addressed the court, and asserted their innocence. They charged the plot of the captain's murder on the two government witnesses, Bowen and Strike.

MARRIED,

In Lisbon, Conn. on the 23d ult *William Tracy*, Esq. of this village, to Miss *Lucy Perkins*, of Lisbon.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Onondaga County Bible Society, will be held in the village of Syracuse, on Tuesday the 14th of June inst. at 10 o'clock, P. M. A discourse, suited to the occasion, is expected from Rev. Timothy Stow, of Elbridge.

W. THACHER, *Sec'ry.*

Onondaga, June 6, 1831.

NOTICE.

The first annual meeting of the "Oswego County Sunday School Teacher's Association," will be held in the village of Oswego, on the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Directors request all the teachers in the county, and the friends of the Sunday School generally, to honour the anniversary with their attendance.

E. W. CLARKE, *Sec'ry.*

Oswego, June 1, 1831.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Examining Committee of Clinton will hold their next quarterly meeting, at the house of Rev. Dr. Norton, at Clinton, on Friday the *tenth* day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. Candidates for assistance can then be examined.

WM. R. WEEKS, *Clerk.*

May 30, 1831.

The following was handed for publication last week, but not till after our paper was prepared for the press:—

A CARD.

The undersigned, whose property was destroyed or endangered by the fire on Sunday last, are grateful for the spirited efforts made by their fellow-citizens and firemen on that occasion, to preserve it from the flames, and embrace the first opportunity to express their thankfulness to those engaged. The efforts made were such as to deserve the highest praise; and from those particularly interested they justly claim this public acknowledgment, which it affords the undersigned the highest degree of satisfaction to render.

J. C. & N. Devereux. Dows, Hulbert & Co. A. Munson. Butler, MacDonough & Co. Luke Dodge. H. Bushnell. Foster, Walker & Co. S. H. Butler. E. Backus & Co. C. Hart. Briggs & Mather.

P. S.—The undersigned, though very near becoming a sacrifice to the flames, are happy to inform their friends and the public, that their ware-houses were saved, and most of their own property was under insurance at the time the fire took place. The whole amount of damages on property in their hands is not great. The loss on goods stored is light. Their business will be conducted at their old stand as usual.

May 30, 1831. DOWS, HULBERT & CO.

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

Geo. Butler, R. Lloyd, S. Kingsley, Robert Crawford, D. Demmick, J. Andrus. J. B. Parsons, Joel Potter, E. Bowen, Rev. L. Hull, Rev. E. Pratt, Rev. J. Wood.

PIANO-FORTE WARE-ROOM,

No. 69, Genesee Street, opposite the Law-Buildings.

NEW PIANO-FORTES.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of the above Article, manufactured for the Subscriber, and from the well known establishments of Dubois & Stodart, and R. & W. Nunns, New-York; which will be warranted to purchasers, and at the New-York prices. The Subscriber solicits those who may wish for this Article, to call at his ware-room, and examine for themselves.

Musical Instruments, as usual. Also, a large supply of the latest fashionable MUSIC, on coloured paper.

☞ Piano-Fortes repaired and tuned.

GEORGE DUTTON.

Utica, June 7, 1831. 23w6

A YOUNG MAN,

PURSUING, or about to pursue the Study of Medicine, and who is willing to devote some of his time to the tendance of a retail Drug Store, will find a favorable proposition, by applying soon to Dr. J. GRIDLEY, Clinton Village. *June 6, 1831.* 21

MILLINERY.

MRS. S. WILLIAMS has this day received a fresh supply of STRAW HATS, RIBBONS, &c. &c. at her new shop, on the corner of Broad & John streets, opposite the Dutch church.

Utica, May 31, 1831. 22w3

SYLVAN SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber would inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has lately fitted up his large and commodious Establishment at the above place, and that it is now ready for the reception of visiters and parties of pleasure. Its pleasant and romantic situation, and the fact that all who have visited it for the improvement of their health, have invariably derived great benefit from the use of the waters, induces the Subscriber to flatter himself that it will prove an agreeable and useful resort. The Springs have in all cases been found a sovereign and complete remedy for the Gravel, Dyspepsia, King's Evil, and every species of Cutaneous Complaint. Those who wish can be furnished with board at a reasonable rate; and no exertions will be spared to render the establishment worthy of constant patronage.

L. CHANDLER.

Pitcher, Chenango Co. May 27, 1831. 22w3

NEW BOOKS, &c.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a large addition to their Stock of Books and Stationary, which now comprises a larger assortment than they have ever before offered to the Public: Among which are the following:—

Theological, &c.—Dwight's Theology, Edwards on the Will, Gibbs' Hebrew Lexicon, Wood on Inspiration, Mental Discipline, Jahn's Archæology, Advice to a Young Christian, Polyglott Bibles, Gaston's Collections, Life of Luther, Brown's, Butterworth's & Cruden's Concordances, Hall's Works, Jenks' Devotion, Dick's Works, Douglas on the Truths of Religion, Do. on Society, Do. Errors regarding Religion, Duties of a Ruling Elder, by S. Miller, D. D. Christian Ministry, by Rev. C. A. Bridges, Thomas A. Kempis, Life and Times of Rev. Richard Baxter, by Rev. W. Orme, Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment, Dwight's Dictionary of the New Testament, Jay's Closet Exercises for every Day in the Year, Daily Walk, Life of Hallock, Life of Dr. Hopkins, Stewart's Journal, Alexander's Bible Dictionary, Horne's Introduction, Bunyan's Holy War, German Bibles, French Bibles and Testaments, Large Testaments, Robinson's Lexicon, A great variety of Pocket Bibles and Testaments, Methodist Hymns, a variety, with and without Discipline, Do. Discipline, Dutch Church Psalms, Village Hymns, Camp-Meeting Hymns, Family Temperance Meeting, Stuart's Essay on Temperance, &c. &c.

Medical.—Horner's Special Anatomy, Gibson's Surgery, Wistar's Anatomy, Armstrong on Scarlet Fever, United States Pharmacopia, Thatcher's Dispensatory. Thatcher's Practice, Beck's Murray, Cazenave on Cutaneous Diseases, Dewees' Works, Eberle's Practice, Good's Study of Medicine, Horner's Pathalogical Anatomy, Do. Practical Do. Gregory's Practice, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Broussia's Physiology, Halsted on Dyspepsia, Hitchcock's Dyspepsia Forestalled, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Hume's History of England, Family Library, (complete sets), Allison on Taste, Brown's Philosophy, Cavallo's Philosophy, Cowper & Thompson's Works, in 1 vol. 8vo. Ferguson's Rome, 1 do. Plutarch's Lives, 1 do. Spectator, 2 do. Josephus, 1 do. Gillies' Greece, 1 do. Pope's Poetical Works, 1 do. Burns' Works, 1 do. Goldsmith's Works, 1 do. Scott's Poetical Works, 1 do. Byron's Works, 1 do. Johnson's Works, 6 do. Chalmer's Works, 1 vol. Gibbon's Rome, 4 do. Salathiel, by Croly, Hannah Moore's Works, Payne's Elements of Mental & Moral Science, Consistency, by Charlotte Elizabeth, Fashionable Amusements, by Rev. D. R. Thompson—Observations upon the Peloponessus and Greek Islands, made in 1829, by R. Anderson, one of the secretaries of the A. B. C. F. Missions—Good's Book of Nature, Peters' History of Connecticut, Narrative of a Greek Soldier, Benjamin's Architect, (new edition), Kaime's Elements, Hastings on Musical Taste, Godman's Natural History, Cooper's Novels, (sets), Knickerbocker's New-York, Sketch Book, Mrs. Opie on Lying, Tales of a Grandfather, 6 vols. Traveller's Guide, Northern Tour, Tales of Travel, Family Dyer and Scourer, American Common Place Book, Frugal Housewife, A variety of Peter Parley's Books, &c.

Classical, &c.—Anthon's Ainsworth, Crabb's Synonymes, Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, Barber's Grammar of Elocution, Williston's Tacitus, Flint's Surveying, (new edition), Newman's Rhetoric, Comstock's Chemistry, Do. Philosophy, Eaton's Manual of Botany, Do. Chemistry, Blake's Philosophy, Groves' Lexicon, Stuart's Hebrew Lexicon, Do. Grammar, La Croix's Algebra, Patterson's Cæsar, Brewster's Legendre's Geometry, Levizac's Grammar, (new edition), Goldsmith's Natural History, (abridgement), Infant School Manual, Hymns, Song-Books, &c.; with a general assortment of School Books, comprising most kinds in use; and a great variety of Children's Books.

The National Portrait Gallery of illustrious and eminent Personages of the 19th Century, engraved on steel, with memoirs. Published in London.

Jones' Views of Seats, Mansions, Castles, &c. in England, engraved in the first style.

Jones' Viewf of the cities of Bath and Bristol, Eng.

American Landscapes, containing views of American Scenery, published in New-York, edited by Wm. C. Bryant.

Also, a good assortment of American and English STATIONARY, of the best quality.

All the above will be sold on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere.

Utica, June 6, 1831.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,

Six Vols. 8vo. latest Stereotype Edition.

WM. WILLIAMS, No. 60, Genesee street, has just received another large supply of the above valuable work, which will be sold unusually low. Those who are wishing to obtain the work will do well to call soon. *Utica, May 31, 1831.* 22w3

SAMUEL THOMSON,

Late firm of SHEARMAN & THOMSON,

IS now receiving a second supply of *Spring & Summer* GOODS. Among them are many which are scarce and desirable. *May 30, 1831.*

CARPETS.

A NEW supply of Thomsonville, Scotch, Super-imperial & Venetian Carpets—Rugs, Binding, Rods, Floor Baizes, India Matting—Table, Piano and Stand Covers, are this day received, by

May 30, 1831. SAMUEL THOMSON.

TO MILLINERS.

GIMP, Diamond, Plain Cottage, Fancy, Dunstable, and Plait HATS—Straw Braid and Trimming, are received this day, and will be sold precisely at New-York prices. SAMUEL THOMSON.

May 30, 1831. 22w3

SHEARMAN'S
CARPET WARE-HOUSE,

No. 62, Genesee Street, Utica.

CONSTANTLY on hand, Kidderminster, Venitian, Ingrain, and Family-made Carpetings; Brussels and Wilton Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Oil Cloths, India Matting, Moreens and Fringes, and Dry Goods generally.

N. B.—Fifteen bales fresh imported Carpetings, of superior qualities and elegant patterns, *just received*, and *more* will arrive on the opening of the canal.

April 12, 1831. ROBERT SHEARMAN.

R. SHEARMAN,

NO. 62, Genesee street, is just receiving, and selling cheap for *money*, Lupin & Son's and H. Heneqnin & Co.'s superior Merino Shawls; Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, Barrege, Fancy, Bandana, Choppa, Romall, Spitalfields, and other Handkerchiefs; Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros de Naps, Florences; Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers; Merino Circassians, Bang-ups, Fustians, Merino Cassimeres, Mixed Canton Cambletts, Pongees, Embossed and watered Moreens, Fringes, and most other articles usually found in a dry goods store; many of which have herd names, which he can pronounce better than he can spell.

April 12, 1831. 15

HARDWARE.

AYLSWORTH & HOLMES, at No. 129, Genesee street, offer for sale, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Sadlery and Cabinet Wares, at wholesale and retail. They are daily expecting their spring importations, direct from the manufactories in England, which, together with their present stock on hand, will make their assortment complete. Having facilities to procure their Goods at the lowest rates in Birmingham and Sheffield, they are enabled to furnish their customers at wholesale, with articles in their line, on the most reasonable terms and prices.

April 5, 1831. 14

BARTON & BUTLER,

AT No. 54, Genesee street, are now receiving the most splendid lot of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market. Their assortment is good, comprising almost every article in their line, and will be sold, *wholesale* or *retail*, at as low rates as the same can be furnished north of New-York.

April 5, 1831. 14

WHITE MORENO LONG SHAWLS, a splendid lot; Square Do.; Black & scarlet Long and Square Do.; just opened at No. 54, Genesee street.

April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

MILLINERY GOODS, Brown Battiste, Satin Straw, White Crape, Assorted col'd Florences, Satins, Gro. de Naples, Gause & tafeta Ribbons, &c. just received by BARTON & BUTLER.

7-8 and 10-4 Damask Linen TABLE-CLOTHS, 6, 7, 8 & 10-4 Table Diaper, Irish Do. & Napkins, Ginghams, Prints, &c.; just received at No. 54, Genesee street, by BARTON & BUTLER.

IRISH LINENS, a splendid assortment, may be found at No. 54, Genesee street.

April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

TWO Brick Stores and Dwellings, on the corner of Genesee & Devereux streets. These buildings are designed for stores and dwellings, and are so constructed, that the whole may be used for private dwellings or boarding-houses. Possession given 1st of June.

For terms, apply to the Subscriber, living in Court street. SAMUEL FARWELL.

Utica, March 28, 1831. 13

POETRY AND MUSIC.

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with light and laughing air,
And cheek like opening blossom;
Bright gems were twin'd amid her hair,
And glitter'd on her bosom;
And pearls and costly bracelets deck
Her round white arms and lovely neck.

Like summer's sky, with stars bedight,
The jewell'd robe around her,
And dazzling as the noon-tide light,
The radiant zone that bound her;
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortals bow'd as she past by.

Another came; o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing,
Yet there no grief of earth we trace,
But that deep holy feeling,
Which mourns the heart should ever stray
From the pure fount of truth away.

Around her brow a snow drop fair,
The glossy tresses cluster,
Nor pearl nor ornament was there,
Save the meek spirit's lustre;
And faith and hope beam'd from her eye,
And angels bow'd as she past by.

Necessity of Practice.—Nothing is more common in our congregations, than to witness, soon after the close of a singing school, the commencement of a painful declension in the performances, which continues and perhaps increases for a year or two, with little variation, till it becomes necessary once more to employ a teacher, merely to bring back the performers to the precise point whence they departed. Not to say that this difficulty can always be entirely obviated, we would venture to suggest a thought or two, for consideration.

1. The first cause of decline is, in most cases, the want of a skilful and efficient leader. To supply as far as possible this deficiency, it should be the object of a teacher to have one or more leaders appointed, soon after the opening of a school. The leaders should have every possible opportunity for personal improvement. They should make it their business to prepare themselves thoroughly for their coming responsibilities. They should study much, and practice leading the singers more or less at every meeting. The teacher should endeavour to urge them forward, and to inspire them and the singers with mutual confidence. When this step cannot be successfully taken, we would advise him to relinquish his school at once. If some suitable person or persons cannot be found in a society for this purpose, no teacher, who values his reputation, will be warranted in engaging a school among them. Let them do without instruction, till they are better prepared to profit by it. This is a point that cannot be too strongly insisted upon, or too constantly kept in memory.

2. Let the school aim at solid attainments.—Let them be thorough in the rudiments of notation, and in vocal execution. Let the teacher give them, chiefly, such lessons and tunes, as can be practiced under the direction of the leaders, after he shall have left them. He cannot be too scrupulous in this particular. For the sake of a little brief popularity, he will often be tempted to give out such tunes as require no ordinary powers of execution, even before his pupils have mastered the plainest pieces.—But if he yields to the temptation, he will ruin the interests of the school. The leaders, soon after his absence, will be foiled. They will become diffident, and will lose the confidence of the singers; and will finally be compelled to lay aside the pieces which have occasioned so much difficulty. This is in fact a very common occurrence, and one for which teachers are in a great measure responsible.

3. Let religious influence be so far carried into the exercises of the school, as to render the meetings profitable, even in a spiritual point of view. Our ideas on this subject are well understood. The blessing of the Lord often accompanies exertions of this nature in a remarkable manner.

4. When the preceding particulars have been well observed, the singers will have taken too deep an interest in the school, to allow of negligence after it comes to a close. They will still meet for practice, if not for progressive improvement; and thus meeting, their style of performance will not readily be found to degenerate. We have seen instances of this nature, where it continued to improve for a year or more, till the return of a teacher; when the pupils could be immediately led forward, without having to retrace their former periods of progressive instruction.

The advantages of such a result are too obvious to need illustration. Why should they not always be secured? Are the tunes too difficult? Has the subject too little importance to be duly weighed? We think not. To say nothing in this place of religious obligation, economy alone should seem to urge the friends of church music to adopt the course here prescribed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONISATION SOCIETY.

To the People of the State of New-York, and especially to the Officers and Ministers of Churches.

In behalf of the New-York State Colonisation Society, the undersigned beg leave to renew their annual appeal to the several religious congregations in this state, who are hereby most respectfully but urgently requested to make collections in aid of the *American Colonisation Society*, on the Sabbath preceding or subsequent to the ensuing 4th day of July. The monies collected may be either remitted to Richard Smith, Esq. treasurer of the Parent Society, Washington; or to Richard Yates, Esq. cashier of the New-York State Bank, at Albany, the treasurer of the State Society. It is also recommended to the friends of African colonisation, that societies be formed in the several congregations, auxiliary to the state or to some local society, for the purpose of disseminating information on this important subject, and of giving greater efficiency and success to the exertions of its patrons.

It cannot be necessary, in this place, to enter into an extended statement of the objects of the American Colonisation Society; nor to enlarge on their connection with the interests, not only of our own country, but of Africa and the world. The following suggestions will, it is hoped, be sufficient to give weight and success to our present appeal.

1. The coloured population of the union now amounts to more than two millions, of whom all but about 300,000 are slaves.

2. The existence of slavery among us, though not at all to be objected to our southern brethren as a fault, is yet a blot on our national character, and a mighty drawback from our national strength. Every good man ought to desire its removal, as soon as may be consistent with justice and humanity.

3. Those persons of colour who have been emancipated, are only nominally free; and the whole race, so long as they remain among us, and whether they be slaves or free, must necessarily be kept in a condition full of wretchedness to them, and full of danger to the whites. This view of the subject is rendered the more alarming by the rapid increase of this portion of our population.

4. Their removal to Africa, whilst it would carry to that continent many of the improvements of civilised and christian life, would relieve our country from the greatest evil to which it is exposed.

5. The history of the American colony at Liberia, and of the society which founded it, has shown, that coloured persons born in the United States soon become naturalised to the climate of Africa, and are capable of keeping up the institutions of civilisation, with advantage to themselves and to the world.

6. The expense of transportation, which at first was more than $100 for each person, is now reduced to about $20, and as the commerce of the colony increases, will be still more reduced.

7. Many more free persons are ready to emigrate, than the society can transport; and many benevolent slave-holders are prepared to emancipate their slaves, as soon as the society shall be enabled to receive them.

8. Independently of the direct benefits to be derived from the colonisation of our coloured population on the coast of Africa, it is probably the only method by which the natives of that country can be civilised, and the slave trade suppressed.

It is on these grounds, all of which are believed to be well founded, that the American Colonisation Society appeals to the patriot, the Christian and the philanthropist, for their liberal and continued patronage.—We would earnestly second that appeal. Not that we suppose that the entire removal of our coloured people can be speedily effected by a voluntary association. We indulge no such chimerical ideas. The great national evil, which we are anxious to remedy, has been the growth of many generations; its complete removal will doubtless require more than one. Nor can it even be accomplished, except by the direct application of the resources of the general and state governments. But we look forward to the time when these governments will be enabled, in a manner at once constitutional, satisfactory and just, to direct their undivided energies to this great object. This, however, cannot be done, and in our judgment, ought not to be attempted, until the people of this country shall become generally convinced of the truth and importance of the propositions above enumerated. When that period shall come—and come it surely will, if the business of colonisation be pursued by private benevolence, with energy and wisdom—the state governments will cheerfully apply their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of what will then be felt to be a great national object; and the powers of the general government will either be enlarged with direct reference to this end, or all doubt as to its authority will be removed by the spontaneous expression of the popular will. The glorious spectacle will then be presented to an admiring world, of a whole nation returning from captivity, and bearing with them to their father land, the blessings of knowledge, christianity and freedom!

It is, as we confidently believe, the high office of the American Colonisation Society, to prepare the way to this great and beneficent result; and thus believing, we ask our free fellow citizens, in connection with the ensuing anniversary of their own independence, to remember and respond to the claims of that society.

JOHN SAVAGE, *President*,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
H. BLEECKER,
CH's R. WEBSTER, } *Managers.*
J. D. HAMMOND,
JOHN WILLARD,
RICHARD V. DEWITT, *Secretary.*
RICHARD YATES, *Treasurer.*

Albany, May 28, 1831.

VALLEY OF THE SON OF HINNOM.

Let us for a moment imagine the 300,000 drunkards of our land, assembled in one capacious valley. Into this valley let all the tippling houses and grog shops be removed; and here let all the distilleries, black in the smoke and soot of the pit, be planted. And let this be called the valley of the son of Hinnom or Tophat, or, as some render it, *the place of screeches.* The pile thereof is fire and much wood; and from it continually ascends a column of smoke, shutting out the light of the sun. In this valley there is no Sabbath, no sanctuary, no preaching, no prayer. Here human depravity breaks forth in all its disgusting forms. The lust and passions of men boil and rage, foaming out their own shame. Here are poverty, wretchedness and degradation; crime, wantonness, oaths, blasphemies, robbery, suicide, murder, and every species of disease; and here 30,000 are annually swept into awful eternity. Here some of the fondest hopes of parents are engulphed. Here some of our most promising characters and brightest geniuses, stars of the first magnitude, fall to rise no more. With this valley, awful as it is, many of the inhabitants of the surrounding mountains of Zion keep up a constant intercourse. They are seen to descend a broad and steep place with their produce and their labours, and return with the poison of the pit in their garments and their bones, until they become so enfeebled that they can come out no more. Enough, astonishing to tell, every year descend the yawning gulf, to fill the vacancies made by the dread destroyer. I ask who has a husband or wife or child, to spare for this horrible sacrifice to devils?—*Conn. Obs.*

PRACTICAL PROVIDENCE.

During the late struggle of the Greeks to regain their liberty, a body of Turks were, in 1824, encamped in a part of Greece, and committed every kind of excess upon the inhabitants. One of these barbarians, an officer, had pursued a Greek girl, who took refuge in the house of a widow. The widow met him at the door, and mildly attempted to dissuade him from forcing his way in to seize the girl. Enraged, he drew his sabre; but when in the act of attempting to cut down the widow, it snapped in two pieces before it reached the victim. The wretch paused; but drew a pistol, to accomplish his purpose in that manner; but it missed fire; and when in the act of drawing a second, he was forcibly dragged away by one of his companions, who exclaimed, "Let her alone. Do you not see that her time is not come?" Resolved, however, on taking some revenge, he carried off her infant child to the camp; but, as though Providence designed to complete its work on this occasion, while the officer was asleep, the child was carried back to the widow by one of his own men. I know how a heartless sceptic would quibble here; but the affecting story bears its own comment; and I would take the grateful tears of the preserved widow, who saw the hand of God in her deliverance, not only for the best feeling, but for the best philosophy.—*Rev. R. Watson.*

THE NEW POPE.

The new Pope has ascended his throne in troublesome times. Gregory XVI. has the advantage of being 66 years of age, and has no right to apprehend, that he will be long called upon to rule over his rebellious and liberty-loving subjects. On his accession he finds the church divided; new and powerful parties arising or established; priests in France disputing his rights as a spiritual soverign; and his subjects in Italy by no means disposed to submit to him as a temporal prince. It is said that he professed the greatest attachment for France and to her citizen King. It may be so. Popes are just as capable of telling fibs as other men; but one thing is certain, that he loves Metternich better than Palmerston, and Charles X. better than William IV. The shortest way of settling these matters, would be for the Pope to cease to be any thing but a spiritual head of a spiritual church, and to declare that in no country should the Romish religion be the religion of the state. If it be the true faith, let it have a fair chance. It never will have one, as long as people are compelled to pay taxes for the light of heaven, in order to purchase robes for the priests, and candles for the Virgin Mary. When priests shall be paid by those who go to church and ask for their prayers, and by those only, then we shall see either the church of Rome rise from her present degradation, or sink to rise no more. So long as priests are paid by the state, there are sure to be priests, and as long as a religion is the religion of the state, there will always be found "fashionables" to profess it.—*Protestant.*

COLONISATION.

African colonisation has never been attempted in Africa, with an European population, except on a limited scale. By much the largest colony is that founded by the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, which was transferred to the English by the events of the last war. In 1827, it was estimated to contain a population of 120,000, being nearly double the amount in 1798. About 47,000 were Europeans, 28,000 Hottentots, and 35,000 slaves. Cape-Town, which in 1824 comprised a population of 18,668, has probably increased to upwards of 20,000, and is now quite an English city, having newspapers, and a South-African Journal, devoted to literature and science; and many very intelligent inhabitants. Ten or twelve years ago, several thousand souls were sent out from England to occupy the district of Albany, in the eastern part of the colony. The settlement has not been prosperous, and the expectations of a thriving agricultural station has for the present been disappointed.—*Family Library.*

NEWSPAPERS.

Do partizan newspapers tell the truth? Franklin complained of them as disgracing us in other countries. Jefferson describes them as scattering moral pestilence through the land. It is the opinion of some distinguished individuals whom we could name, that for some time past they have been rapidly growing worse. How is it? Every citizen is deeply interested in the question.

We copy the following from a paper published in the western part of the state of New-York, which has been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the editor's talents and principles:—

"The proprietor having been constrained by a sense of duty to change the character of this paper, so far as relates to its political neutrality, the undersigned no longer considers himself responsible for what may appear in its political and editorial departments. In other respects it is to be conducted as usual.

"He has himself become satisfied that an editor cannot meddle with politics, and give satisfaction to any considerable portion of the community, without becoming a partizan. The idea that one paper can contain all that is necessary "to qualify a freeman to exercise the elective franchise understandingly," is found preposterous. So complicated are the political affairs of the nation, that a tolerable understanding of the whole ground can only be obtained by reading a well conducted paper on each side."

This is the language of one who has tried an independent course, honestly, we believe, and faithfully. It is an evidence of his truth and sincerity, that in abandoning his honourable and cherished plans, he refuses to become responsible for a department of his paper that cannot be relied on. We commend the honesty of this avowal. Something equivalent to it should appear in every partizan newspaper. The readers should be informed that the *partizan* articles in them are not to be implicitly trusted.

We do not mean that no partizan editor can be an honest man, and *endeavour* to tell the truth; but if honest, he is beset with temptations too powerful for common men always to resist, and encounters difficulties, which it must require *very extraordinary* knowledge and sagacity to overcome.—*Jr. Humanity.*

ACTION.

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$4 70a4 80	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 50a5 60	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould - -	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped - -	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb. - -	a11	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal. -	34a35
Havana - -	11a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java - -	12a13	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed, -	83a85
Upland - -	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana -	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 50
Alabama -	9a12	—— prime	5 62a6 25
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 12a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 87a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	3 00a3 25	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale - -	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard -	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 75a4 00	Cheese - -	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	6 50a6 62	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 25a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring - -	2 87a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb. -	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 50a5 75	Havana, white, lb.	9a12
Western (canal)	5 75a6 12	—— brown -	7a9
Rye flour -	3 75a3 87	New-Orleans -	6a8
Indian meal -	3 50a3 56	Loaf - -	6a8
Grain.		Lump - -	17a19
Wheat, northern	1 20a1 25	*Tallow.*	15a16
—— western	1 25a1 30	American, lb. -	6a7
Rye - -	78a80	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	74a75	Bohea, lb. -	32a34
Oats - -	38a40	Souchong -	44a75
Barley - -	80a	Hyson-skin -	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson -	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson - -	85a1 12
La Plata, lb. -	15a16	Gunpowder -	1 20a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial -	1 20a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb. -	9a	Richmond, lb. -	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba - -	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port - -	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L.P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled -	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common -	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning -	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany*	par	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	1-4	Paterson - -	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh* -	do	Jersey City, -	do
Orange County -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Catskill - -	do	All others -	do
Farmer's, Troy* -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County -	do	York - -	1-2
Mohawk - -	do	Chester County -	3-8
Utica - -	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva - -	do	Reading - -	do
Auburn - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	1
Ontario - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Central - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Chenango - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ithaca - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ogdensburgh -	do	Greensburgh - -	do
Jefferson County -	do	Brownville - -	do
Wayne County -	do	Silver Lake - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	50
Monroe County -	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingstou County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	broken	Baltimore Banks -	3-8
Greene County -	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Niagara - -	do	Elkton - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others -	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - -	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville - -	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine - -	broken	Franklin -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others -	3-4
Kennebeck - -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others -	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe - -	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster -	do
All others -	3-8	St. Clairsville -	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	do
All others -	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket - -	broken	Michigan - -	1
All others -	3-8	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book.

Dec. 7, 1830.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

JUST published by WHITE, GALLAHER & WHITE, in the city of New-York, WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, *abridged*, the 5th edition, containing more than forty thousand words, which are in common use, divided into syllables and accented, with a key to the pronunciation. To this is annexed a table of the money in use among commercial nations, reduced to their value in sterling, and in dollars and cents.

The estimation in which Dr. Webster's Dictionary is held by gentlemen of erudition, appears from the following testimonials:—

The merits of Dr. Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed. We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, words not found in other dictionaries, and many of them the words for the precise meaning of which the general reader is most frequently at a loss; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found, we believe, in any other dictionary of the English language.

The foregoing recommendation is signed by Jeremiah Day, D. D. President of Yale College; Simeon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Judge of the Superior Court; Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Professor of Chemistry, &c. in Yale College; William Bristol, Judge of the District Court; Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D.; James L. Kingsley, Professor of Hebrew, &c. Yale College; Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric, &c. Yale College; Denison Olmstead, Professor of Mathematics, &c. Yale College.

In the preceding recommendation of the American Dictionary, &c. signed by Mr. Day and others, we cheerfully concur:—Joshua Bates, President of Middlebury College; John Hough, Professor of Languages, do.; William C. Fowler, Professor of Chemistry, &c. do.; Edward Turner, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, do.

The recommendation of President Day and others, distinguished gentlemen, would be decisive with me, as to the merit of Dr. Webster's Works. I also have had occasion to use and examine his quarto Dictionary, and of them appears to me to be executed with great care, learning, and ability. I cheerfully concur in the opinion, that they form a very valuable addition to our lexicography, and deserve the patronage of the American public.

JOSEPH STORY,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Prof. of Law in the Univ. of Cambridge.

I agree with Mr. Justice Story, in the sentiments which he has expressed; and I am satisfied that an attempt to reduce into a system the doubtful orthography of the language, and to diminish the number of its anomalies, would meet with the approbation of the public; and that no one is better qualified for the task than Dr. Webster.

WILLIAM CRANCH,
Judge of the Sup. Court in the Dist. of Columbia.

☞ The above Work will be kept for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY.

Utica, May 3, 1831. 18

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated.

Utica, April 6, 1830. N. SAFFORD. 14

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES, opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public.

Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. ROBERT PAUL,
WILLIAM PAUL.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. If is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by

Nov. 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1330.

REMOVAL.

EW. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street Bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.

September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS'

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypockondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Previously I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be affected with these complaints. T. O'NEIL

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:—

UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums or specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey.

It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars

The Pulmist and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents.

Utica, Dec. 7, 1830. 49

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FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. If is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

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THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by

Nov. 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.